

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Friday, the 30th March 1928.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muham-mad.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E. Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.	Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr.
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.	Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.	Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Anantakrishna Ayyar, Rao Bahadur C. V.	Narayana Rao, Mr. Mothay.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.	Narayana Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.	Narayanawami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Patro, Kz., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.	Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Raja of Ramnad.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Boag, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. G. T.	Ramaachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Congreve, Mr. C. R. T.	Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.	Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Dorai Raja, Rajkumar S. N.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. F. B.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Foulkes, Mr. R.	Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Satyamurthi, Mr. S.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Simpson, Kt., Sir James.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul.	Soundarapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
John, Mr. V. Ch.	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Kay, Mr. Kenneth.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.	Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.
Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Luker, Mr. A. T.	Venkataramangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Mahmud Sehamnadh Sahib Bahadur.	Venkiah, Mr. S.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.	Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
	Wright, Mr. W. O.
	Zamindar of Gollapalli.
	Zamindar of Kallikota.
	Zamindar of Seithur.

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I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

Imperial Service

Appointment of Tiyyas of Kerala as District Judges.

* 1830 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether there are qualified persons among the Tiyyas of Kerala (backward community) to hold the posts of District Judges and, if so, whether any of them have been appointed as such?

A.—Such posts are reserved for members of the I.C.S. excepting a limited number which are reserved for persons promoted from the Provincial Judicial service or for persons appointed directly from the Bar. It is quite possible that there are Tiyyas at the Bar or in the Provincial Judicial service who may be qualified to hold the post of District Judge. No post of District Judge is at present held by a Tiyya.

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“Sir, will the Government be pleased to consider the claims of the Tiyya community when a vacancy of the District Judge arises?”

The hon. Sir NOMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“When a vacancy arises—certainly, Sir.”

Appointment of a Tiyya as a District Collector.

* 1831 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether any Tiyya has been appointed as a District Collector and if not whether one will be appointed soon?

A.—So far as the Government have been able to trace no District Collector to date has been a Tiyya. There is at least one Tiyya amongst the Sub-Collectors and he will no doubt reach the post of Collector before long.

Irrigation

Repairs to irrigation channel in Mel-Pudupakkam, North Arcot.

* 1832 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the villagers of Mel-Pudupakkam, Wallajah taluk, North Arcot district, sent up a number of memorials to the District Collector and the Board of Revenue urging the necessity for the repair of the Irrigation channel from the Kamandalanya river to Mel-Pudupakkam lake;

(b) if so, what orders have been passed on them; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to undertake the work?

A.—(a) The Government do not know whether or no such petitions have been received by the authorities named.

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- (b) & (c) Even if such petitions have been received that fact alone would not justify the Government in issuing the orders suggested. Inspection will be necessary and the preparation of estimates. The Government have no reason to suppose that the local authorities are not taking such steps but the question and the answer will be forwarded to the Collector.

Land Revenue

Transfers of Revenue Divisional Officers of Nuzvid and Bezwada.

* 1833 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many transfers have been made of the Revenue Divisional Officers of Nuzvid and Bezwada divisions since 1st January 1927 up to this time; and

(b) why so many transfers were made?

A.—(a) (1) Three for Nuzvid division.

(2) No transfer was made for Bezwada division. The Sub-Collector (Mr. Chandran) was on leave for two weeks from 30th May to 13th June 1927, when the Deputy Collector, Nuzvid, was in additional charge. Mr. Chandran returned to the division on 14th June 1927 and continues there.

(b) As regards Bezwada division the answer is in clause (a) above.

As regards Nuzvid division the first change was because the incumbent went on leave. His successor was moved as an officer trained for treasury charge was required for a Tamil district and a transfer had to be made from somewhere. The officer at Nuzvid was chosen as he was a Tamil who had asked for a transfer to a Tamil district. The third transfer was made as part of the arrangements to provide a senior officer and one who had no local connections for the Bandar division. The fact that the officer originally posted to that division had local connections was unfortunately overlooked when the posting was made.

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI:—“ Will the Government be pleased not to pursue the policy of frequent transfer of the Revenue Divisional Officers? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“ It is not the policy of the Government though it may be forced to pursue that course sometimes.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know what steps have been taken to prevent recurrences of the unfortunate overlooking referred to in the last sentence? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“ No special steps except greater vigilance.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ Any notice taken of the authority responsible for it? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“ I fear Government itself was responsible.”

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Legislative

Principles regarding voting by nominated members.

* 1834 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. V. Ramjee Rao, M.L.C., was approached by Mr. Slater, the Labour Commissioner, on 20th March 1928 soon after the voting on the Ministers' salaries was over, and found fault with publicly for remaining neutral in the division on the Ministers' salaries;

(b) whether there are any set of rules enunciating the principles regarding the voting by nominated members, and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place them on the table of this House;

(c) whether, if nominated members vote against the Government in any matter, they can continue to be Members of the House thereafter; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Mr. Slater or some other Member of Government has been in the habit of canvassing votes from the nominated members; if so, under whose authority and on what occasions?

A.—(a) The Government are not aware whether the facts are as suggested.

(b) The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative.

(c) Please see the reply to clause (b).

(d) The Government are not aware that the fact is as suggested. The Government however are not precluded from seeking support from any section of the House.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"May I have your permission, Sir, with regard to the answer to (a) to ask the information from the hon. Member, Mr. Ramjee Rao?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Under what Standing Order?"

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"It has been the practice, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question addressed to a non-official Member must relate to some Bill, resolution or other matter connected with the business of the Council for which the Member is responsible."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"It has been the practice, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am referring to the Standing Order."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask Mr. Slater, who is not here, the Labour Commissioner, whether he approached Mr. Ramjee Rao?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not find him here. He has not been given notice that any question will be put to him."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"He is an official member."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"He is not here."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"The question at least may go into the records of the proceedings."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"If the member is here, the question might be put."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" He is just outside. May I request that this may be taken some time hence ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" He is not in the House. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask for some elucidation of the answer contained in the answer to clause (a) ? Since the question was sent, has the Government taken any steps to ascertain if the facts are as stated in clause (a) ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Sir, we have made certain enquiries and have been unable to find any basis for this except lobby gossip. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, may I ask, Sir, whether the Government, in the course of their enquiries, have satisfied themselves that Mr. Slater did not talk to Mr. Ramjee Rao at all on this matter of voting or the answer which is cleverly ambiguous is that the Government are not aware that the facts are as suggested ? Then what are the facts ? Did Mr. Slater talk to Mr. Ramjee Rao or not ? If he had talked, what did he talk ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not propose to add anything to what I have said on that point. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask some information on the question of fact ? In the course of the enquiry the Government have made I am asking whether the Government are in a position to contradict the categorical statement of fact in this question that Mr. Slater did talk to Mr. Ramjee Rao. I am asking this in view of the extraordinarily vague . . . "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member need not comment on the answer. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am simply asking in view of the ambiguous. '

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" My ruling is that members are not entitled to comment upon the answer. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" In view of the ambiguity of the answer . . . "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is not entitled to give reasons 'that in view of the ambiguity, etc.' He is giving the reasons. "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I have already answered, Sir. "

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member if the enquiry consisted of questions put to Mr. Slater, or did the Government ask Mr. Ramjee Rao how far this was true or correct ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" No regular enquiry was made, Sir. I endeavoured to ascertain what was meant by 'publicly' and I heard there was lobby gossip on the subject. I satisfied myself that there was no public speech or official act by the Labour Commissioner. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know who are the gentlemen or what are the sources from whom or from which the Government made this enquiry as a result of which the hon. Member came to the conclusion which he has just given expression to ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Sources of gossip are not definable. "

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask if Mr. Slater was asked by Government on this matter ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I had a conversation with Mr. Slater."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" What did Mr. Slater tell the Government, Sir ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not propose to say that."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know if the Government asked Mr. Ramjee Rao about this ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I did not. I do not know if any other hon. Member did."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know with reference to the answer given whether the answer is that of the Government or that of the Revenue Member ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Government."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" If so, did any other Member talk to Mr. Ramjee Rao ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With regard to the answer to clause (b) of the question, apart from any rules to which reference is made in clause (b), are there are any conventions especially in view of the Finance Member's statement that nominated members must always carry on the King's Government . . . ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not like that reasons and explanations should be given."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I must make myself intelligible, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yes, yes. But the rules say that arguments are to be excluded. The hon. Member might put it in another form."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I will try my best with my ingenuity. In view of these new rulings, if I may say so respectfully . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. The hon. Member will sit down. I cannot allow the hon. Member to characterize my rulings."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" With reference to clause (d), may I know, Sir, whether the Government can canvass votes with reference to the subject matter of any resolution or Government can canvass votes with reference to Bills or matters of general policy ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not know what the hon. Member means by 'canvass' ? "

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" May I point out that clause (d) of the question refers to canvassing for votes and clause (d) of the answer refers to seeking support by the Government from any section of the House ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The answer, Sir, is that the Government may seek support."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" I take it that the answer means that the Government is justified in canvassing votes for support from any section of

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the House. My question is whether Government can do this on any particular question before the House or on any matter of general policy. What is the policy ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ It is not limited, if canvassing means seeking support.”

Mr. P. BHARTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—“ What is the meaning of seeking support ? It cannot be seeking support to ask why and how he stood.”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ The answer on the paper is quite clear.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether it is open to Mr. Slater to coax or pull an unwilling nominated Member to stand up when the division bell has been rung and the poll is going on ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ It has nothing to do with the present question.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ May I know it from the President ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member will have another opportunity.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ May I know, Sir, with reference to the answer to clause (a), whether Mr. Slater has contradicted the report suggested in the question ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ What report, Sir ? ”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ In clause (a) it is alleged that Mr. Slater approached a particular hon. Member and found fault with him for remaining neutral. May I know if Mr. Slater has contradicted it in the conversation he has had with the hon. the Revenue Member ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ Oh, certainly, Sir.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government are precluded from asking the support of the nominated Members in respect of any measure the Government want to support ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ The question is answered on the paper, Sir.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ With regard to the answer to (d)—the first portion of it—Government are not aware of the practice as suggested. May I know if it is a fact that the fact approximates the suggestion ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ I am unable to follow that subtlety.”

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ May I know if the hon. the Revenue Member ascertained from Mr. Ramjee Rao himself whether the facts are as stated ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ I have answered that.”

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ Why did he not propose to ascertain the truth of the matter ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ It was not thought necessary to pursue enquiries into a matter of lobby gossip.”

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11-15 a.m. Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know, in view of the conversation that the hon. the Revenue Member had with Mr. Slater, why he thought that Mr. Ramjee Rao was wrong in having remained neutral in the division on the Ministers' salaries ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I did not ask Mr. Slater his opinion on that point."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" Sir, the answer to (d) says 'The Government *however* are not precluded, etc.' May I know the force of the word 'however' ? " (Laughter.)

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is not a supplementary question to ask for the meaning of a word."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether Mr. Ramjee Rao himself has moved in the matter ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Not that I know of."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" It is stated 'The Government *however* are not precluded, etc.' Are they authorized, Sir ? " (Laughter.)

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" May I know whether it is not a fact that Government on prior occasions has stated that nominated Members are at liberty to exercise their vote in the House as they please ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" If the hon. Member assures me that it was so, I accept it. There is nothing said now to contradict that."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know whether the Government is not aware that Mr. Ramjee Rao and Mr. Slater had a hot discussion on this subject ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" In all discussions there is certain degree of heat; what degree of heat there was in this case I can't say." (Laughter.)

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether the Government are in a position to deny the facts mentioned in (a) as suggested ? The answer says 'They are not aware, etc.' But from the conversation and other information, will the Government say that they can deny the facts as suggested ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" What exactly are the facts the Government do not know ? The question does not state facts specifically ; it is merely a suggestion."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether the Government can contradict the correctness of the suggestions made ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Well, Sir, the Government would have been prepared to say simply 'No', in answer to the question on the paper but for the fact that there seemed to have been some discussion in the lobby ; therefore they thought it better not to give an unqualified answer as something of the kind might have passed."

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" In view of what has taken place now, apart from the question of suggestions and facts, there seems to be some doubt whether the Government can now deny the correctness of the suggestions made."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Substantially they are incorrect; but there may be some foundation for them."

Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :—" With reference to clause (c), when any matter is brought by Government against the interests of the depressed classes, may I ask whether it is the proposal of the Government that the nominated Members should vote with the Government?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is a hypothetical question."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know from the Government whether at least now they are willing to make an enquiry into the matter and ask about it from Mr. Ramjee Rao himself?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Certainly not."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Why not?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Because I am not aware of any reason why I should."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know whether it is not the duty of the Government, when a serious mention has been made against an officer of the Government that they should make enquiry and satisfy the House?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not admit the premises, Sir, and therefore do not accept the conclusion."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" May I know whether at the time of nomination or afterwards, the Government insist that the nominated member must behave in a particular manner with reference to voting in the House?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The Government do not nominate hon. Members of this House."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" May I know what prevents Mr. Slater from entering the House, as he is now on the threshold there?" (Laughter.) (A voice: Fear of exposure).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is no supplementary question (Laughter). Hon. Members have got the right to enter or not to enter the House."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" It is not a question of suggestion, it is a question of my own seeing."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" This is not the time for making a statement."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" I make myself responsible for saying that I have seen it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Making an assertion does not constitute a supplementary question."

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Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"In view of the seriousness of the allegation made, will the hon. the Revenue Member be pleased to send for Mr. Slater?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I do not admit the premises; therefore I do not accept this conclusion."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"May I ask Mr. Ramjee himself to state what exactly took place?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have already ruled that there is no provision for it under Standing Order No. 11 (2)."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"May I ask the hon. Member to give information, such information as is within his own knowledge?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Mr. Satyamurti characterized my ruling as a new ruling. Will the hon. Member just explain?"

Mr. SATYAMURTI :—"I only meant, rulings with respect to new matters in respect of which rulings had not been given before. It was far from my intention to impugn or cast any reflection on the impartiality or competence of the Chair."

Depressed classes

Starting of the Nayadi colony in Olavakkod.

* 1835 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any arrangements have so far been made to start the Nayadi colony in Olavakkod;

(b) what amount was budgeted for this scheme during the year 1927-28, and what amount the Labour department expect to spend on this account before the 31st March 1928; and what amount the Labour department expect to surrender during the current official year; and

(c) whether the Government contemplate to open any such colonies in any other locality in Malabar or in other districts in 1928-29?

A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) A sum of Rs. 1,000 has been provided for the purpose during the current official year and it has not been surrendered.

(c) No.

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—"Who are the officials that are controlling the arrangements for the starting of the Nayadi colony?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"The whole scheme is under the Commissioner of Labour."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether the scheme had been worked out in detail before Rs. 1,000 was provided?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know why the scheme was not put into operation?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I want notice of the question."

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Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—“ May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether he will accept the co-operation of any non-official agency who are interested in Nayadis to start the work ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I do not know.”

Relief to the labourers and Adi-Andhras of Ellore.

* 1836 Q.—Mr. V. RAMJEE RAO : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Labour Commissioner or the Government has received petitions from Adi-Andhras and labourers of Ellore who have suffered loss of thatched houses and household furniture and utensils by fire ;

(b) whether any action has been taken by the Labour Commissioner ; if so, what kind of relief in money or kind has been given for the sufferers and the amount spent ; and

(c) if the answer is in the negative, the reasons for it ?

A.—(a) No. A telegram on the subject was received from M.R.Ry. M. Narayana Rao Garu, M.L.C.

(b) & (c) The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of materials required for the building and repair of the houses of the poor and any other relief measures which the Collector of West Godavari may find necessary. The Government have also permitted the Collector to take palmyra trees to the value of Rs. 5,000 from porambores in charge of the Public Works Department for distribution to the persons whose houses have been burnt.

Mr. V. RAMJEE RAO :—“ May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether it is a fact that the Adi-Andhras have sent petitions to the Labour Commissioner and if so what action has been taken by him ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ The Government have already taken action in the matter.”

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ May I know if the Government have received any report from the Collector of West Godavari regarding the extent of loss sustained by the people in the fire accident ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ I have not seen any final report on that point. I will enquire.”

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ May I know if the amount of Rs. 10,000 placed at the disposal of the Collector is the maximum amount that the Government are prepared to give to the poor people or whether they are going to increase it on receiving the report of the extent of the loss ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ After receiving the first information, we placed Rs. 5,000 at the disposal of the Collector and asked him to apply for more if necessary. He then wanted another Rs. 5,000 and it was granted.”

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know if the whole sum of Rs. 10,000 has been utilized, and if it has not been, whether the unutilized portion will be re-allotted next year ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MAEJORIBANKS :—“ I cannot say whether it has been spent or not ; it is a matter which the Collector will be aware of. If it has not been spent, the hon. Member may rest assured that we shall provide for the money required in the next year.”

Motor Vehicles Act

Appointment of full time Bus Inspectors in Madras and some other districts.

* 1837 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) why appointments of full-time Bus Inspectors in the City of Madras and in the districts of Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Guntur, Bellary and South Arcot have not yet been made ;

(b) whether the fees realized from the bus owners on account of half-yearly inspection in the above districts will be sufficient to meet the expenditure caused by the appointment of Motor Bus Inspectors ;

(c) whether the Government are aware that in the districts of South Kanara and Tanjore where the number of buses are respectively reported to be 130 and 131 the Motor Bus Inspectors have already been appointed ; and

(d) what the principle is on which such appointments are made ?

A.—(a) & (b) In the districts of Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Guntur, Bellary and South Arcot, the fees collected do not justify the appointment of a full-time inspector.

In the case of the City of Madras, the Government have decided in view of the special conditions under which traffic is concentrated in the City to leave the duty of inspection of buses in the hands of the Commissioner of Police for the present.

(c) Yes.

(d) It is the policy of Government to appoint whole-time inspectors who are fully qualified engineers wherever the fees received justify the payment of a sufficient salary.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ With reference to the answer to clauses (a) and (b), may I know whether the Police are doing their duty in this matter satisfactorily ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Yes.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know how much of the fees collected fall short of the amount needed for the appointment of bus inspectors in those districts ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I cannot give the information off hand. I should like to have notice.”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ May I know whether the fees collected in Madras is appropriated by the Commissioner of Police or credited to the provincial funds ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I think it is credited to Government, and the Commissioner gets an honorarium for his work.”

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know what percentage of the fees ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I think he gets about Rs. 500 per month."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Sir, arising out of the second part of the answer to clauses (a) and (b), will the Government be good enough to appoint a special controlling officer of bus traffic in the city in view of the special conditions referred to therein ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The question of controlling the motor traffic further is under the consideration of Government."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know what the collections are per month ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Notice."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" It is said that the fees collected do not justify the appointment of a full-time inspector. May I know whether by justification is meant that the collection should be such as to meet the whole of his pay ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I suppose so."

Police

Appointment of Adi-Dravidas of Malabar in the Police department.

*1838 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that no Adi-Dravida from Malabar has been given any post under the Police department; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Adi-Dravidas of Malabar have requested the Commissioner of Labour to appoint some of them as Police constables and if so what the Government have done in the matter?

A.—(a) The Government have no information; they have called for it.
(b) The Government have no information.

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" With reference to clause (b) will the Government be pleased to call for the information and supply it to the Members of this House ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I shall call for the information."

Forests

Stock of agricultural implements in depots in Kurnool.

*1839 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what the stocks of the following agricultural implements were on the 31st of December 1927 in every one of the depots the Government has

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established in the three Kurnool forest districts for the sale of such implements—ploughs, guntikadindly, nagatinoga, meditoka, kadimanu, dantedindlu, gortichekkalu, dantenagalu, guntikanagalu, dandechekkalu, bandinogalu; and

(b) what arrangements have been made to advertise to the people the existence of such depots and such stocks?

A. —(a) A statement showing the stock of agricultural implements on 31st December 1927 in the Government depots of Kurnool East and West divisions is appended.^a The Government are enquiring regarding the adequacy of the stocks. In the South Kurnool division Government depots deal only in timber. The fuel and pole coupes of this division from which agricultural implements are usually made are sold to contractors.

(b) In the East and West Kurnool divisions the existence of the depots, the details of the stock available in them and the selling rates are advertised every year in the District Gazette. In the South Kurnool division the fact that contractors are bound to sell agricultural implements to the local people is published in the sale notice in one or more issues of the District Gazette.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know what is the number of the private subscribers for the district gazette? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ Notice, Sir.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Have the Government tried to advertise the fact in the villages by beat of tom-tom? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I have no information.”

Auction of fuel in Tiruvannamalai reserve forest.

* 1840 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that till the year 1926-27 in the Tiruvannamalai reserve forest the coupes were customarily auctioned separately ;

(b) whether by that arrangement even the poor villagers were enabled to bid and then sell fuel at Rs. 4-4-0 or Rs. 4-8-0 a bandy ;

(c) whether this year the auction was held for the whole forest in the taluk and not by coupes which prevented the villagers from bidding and whether thereby the fuel concern was monopolized by one or two individuals, mostly townspeople, and the fuel was sold at two centres only at Rs. 6 and Rs. 6-4-0 per bandy ;

(d) whether the Government propose to continue the old practice of auctioning fuel by coupes ; and

(e) if not, what are the reasons for not doing so ?

A.—(a) From 1922-23 to 1926-27 all the fuel coupes of the Tiruvannamalai Range except one were sold in one lot.

(b) As the coupes were not auctioned separately for a considerable period up to 1926-27, this question does not arise.

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(c) In 1927-28 all the fuel coupes in the Tiruvannamalai Range were sold in one lot to the Co-operative Labour Union. The Government understand that the Co-operative Labour Union is selling fuel at rates lower than those of other private contractors.

(d) & (e) The fuel coupes of each felling series, six in number, will be sold separately in public auction in 1928-29 and thereafter.

Education

Educational concessions to depressed-class students in Malabar.

* 1841 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in Malabar some special scholarships and fee remissions are set apart for the students of the depressed classes, and if so, what is the number of those scholarships and fee remissions, how many of these were awarded in 1926-27 and 1927-28; and

(b) what is the number of the general scholarships allotted for Malabar and out of them, how many were awarded to Adi-Dravida students in the current year and what is the number of Adi-Dravida students who applied for scholarships from Malabar this year?

A.—(a) No scholarships are earmarked for award to pupils of the Malabar district. The following scholarships have been instituted in the Department of Public Instruction for the exclusive benefit of pupils belonging to depressed classes in the Presidency:—

(i) Eighteen collegiate scholarships.

(ii) Sixteen scholarships and an equal number of fee remissions commencing from the I form and continuing throughout the secondary school course, the value of the scholarships being Rs. 2-8-0 a month when held in forms I to III and Rs. 5, Rs. 6 and Rs. 7 a month in forms IV, V and VI respectively.

(iii) Twenty-seven scholarships of Rs. 3 each a month commencing in standard VI and renewable in standards VII and VIII of higher elementary schools.

The award of these scholarships is regulated by the orders of the Director of Public Instruction according to the needs of districts. Full details of the manner in which the scholarships were awarded in 1926-27 and 1927-28 are not available with Government.

The hon. Member is referred to paragraph 45 of the Administration Report of the Labour Department for 1926-27 for particulars of the scholarships awarded by the Commissioner of Labour for the depressed classes. Districtwar information is not available.

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(b) The number of general scholarships allotted for Malabar were as follows :—

			Higher Elementary.	Secondary commen- cing in Form I.	Secondary commen- cing in Form IV.
1926-27	...	...	1	22	6
1927-28	...	...	1	22	6

Information on the other points is not available.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“Is there any objection to those scholarships being awarded by areas?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“I will consider the hon. Member's suggestion.”

Medical

Working hours of the General Hospital, Madras.

* 1842 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the working hours of the in-patient department of the General Hospital were from 7 to 12 p.m. some years ago and from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. now ;

(b) why this change was necessitated in the working hours of the in-patient department of the General Hospital, while in all other medical institutions, both in the City and outside, the morning working hours are from 7 a.m. to 12 noon ; and

(c) whether the Government have obtained expert opinion as to whether it is conducive to the well-being of the patients to be operated during the hot hours of the day especially in a tropical climate ?

A.—(a) & (b) The information has been called for.

(c) No.

Grievances of the nurses in the Madras General Hospital.

* 1843 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the long working hours, the prolonged night duty and other grievances of nurses in the Madras General Hospital referred to in the statement of Mr. Fenner Brockway in the papers ; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any action on the question raised in the statement ?

A —(a) The Government have perused the statement referred to.

(b) The Government are having the points raised examined.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“May I know whether these nurses are having long working hours in the day and long hours of night duty ? Are the Government aware of that ?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“I cannot exactly say.”

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Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Are these nurses allowed private practice?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I am afraid this is not a supplementary question."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member can't decide that."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Whether nurses are allowed private practice or not, I can't say."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Is it the intention of the Government to continue the system of 12 hours night duty and 12 hours day duty? Is there any officer in the Medical Department who is doing work like that?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I have stated already that the question is being examined and information is called for."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Is it the intention of the Government to give them Rs. 70 or 80 and make them work twelve hours a day?"

The PRESIDENT :—"I do not allow that question."

Agriculture

Abolition of the agricultural middle school at Anakapalli.

* 1844 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the middle agricultural school at Anakapalli was abolished in the middle of the course and the year;

(b) what are the causes for the abolition of the said school;

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table the detailed syllabus that was followed in the Anakapalli agricultural educational middle school;

(d) what steps the Government has taken to enable the students of the said school to complete their course;

(e) whether there are proposals to open a middle agricultural school or college in any one of the districts of Andhradesa;

(f) whether the Director of Agriculture has reported that there is no necessity to open a school or college in Andhradesa; and

(g) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table the statistics of the agricultural population of Andhradesa as compared with that of Tamil Nadu and that of each district of Andhradesa?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The primary reason is the lack of demand for the education imparted.

(c) The syllabus ^a is appended.

(d) The second year class contained only one pupil and the first year class five pupils at the time of closing down the school. It was impossible to run a school for so few pupils.

(e) The opening of a school at Kalahasti (Chittoor district) has been sanctioned.

(f) No.

(g) The hon. Member is referred to the last Census Report.

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 282-289 infra.

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The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—" May I know whether the Government will consider the question of re-opening the Anapakalli school?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" No, Sir. The Advisory Committee has recommended the abolition of the Anapakalli school and the opening of a school at Kalahasti."

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—" Has the Committee given any statistics?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" It is only recommendatory."

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—" How long has the question of opening a school at Kalahasti pending with the Government?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

11-30 a.m. The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—" May I know whether there is a proposal to open a school in the Northern Circars?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Not that I am aware of."

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—" May I ask the hon. Minister whether he thinks there is need for a school in the Northern Circars?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The suggestion from the hon. Member will be considered duly."

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—" Is the hon. Minister aware of any taluks in the Northern Circars?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I am not aware of that."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAJULU :—" May I ask the hon. Minister whether the idea has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that there is need for a school in the deltaic taluks of the Northern Circars?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I will consider."

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—" May I know, Sir, whether there is a proposal before Government to open more agricultural schools?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" That is being considered by the Committee."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know when that Committee is likely to report?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Perhaps the hon. Member knows as much as myself and probably more."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I am asking it, Sir, because I am not really in possession of the information. Further, in view of the fact, that the occupants there are known to have changed their opinion on matters in which no change was expected it is difficult for me to be aware of what is passing in their minds. I should like to know from the hon. the Development Minister whether the Committee has presented its report and if it has not when it is likely to present the report."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

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Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ Will the hon. the Development Minister say why there was this lack of demand? Is it due to the fact that those students who have received training have not been able to get any employment under Government or not taken to agriculture as their profession? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ You must ask only the pupils, Sir.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ On a point of order, Sir, may I know whether the Chief Minister can prompt the other Ministers? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Oh, certainly.”

Transferred Subjects

Instructions for preparing matter for presentation to the Simon Commission.

* 1845 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has given or proposes to give any official instructions to the departments under his control for the preparation of any case or materials for presentation to or consideration by the Simon Commission;

(b) if so, the reasons why the Minister proposes to act in contravention of the resolution of this Council not to co-operate?

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Before the answer is given, I rise to a point of order, Sir. Under Standing Order 15 of our Standing Orders, questions shall be put and answers given in such manner as the President may, in his discretion, determine. And in exercising that discretion, yourself and your predecessors have laid down certain rules which have been modified up-to-date and they stand thus: ‘Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat’. The other things which follow are irrelevant to this. I should like to know, Mr. President, whether the hon. the three Ministers have taken your permission to answer these questions without sending in answers to your office in time, so that they may be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Do you want information or do you raise a point of order? Do you wish to know whether they have taken my permission to answer the questions orally? ”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ In case you have given your permission no point of order can arise. I am placing that in order to eliminate the possibility of such an answer being given. It is inherently open to you to do so if you are satisfied with the reasons for the departure from that order. If you have not been pleased to make such an order, or if they have not approached you with regard to that, I suggest that this departure from the usual practice has got to be justified. I am raising this question not because of any technicalities, but because of the substantial deprivation of the right of the House to have at least one hour's notice to prepare supplemental questions.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ It has been the practice last year and this year to intimate to the various Members of Government to have the answers ready at the last sitting of the Council for all unanswered questions for which due notice has been given. They are told that all the questions

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remaining unanswered will be put on the agenda and that in case written answers are not sent to the Council office beforehand they should be prepared to answer them orally in open Council. Accordingly all the questions have been put and I do not know whether the Ministers are prepared to answer these questions to-day."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am giving answer on behalf of all the three Ministers."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The questions are put to each Minister."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It does not fall to the Ministers to prepare or present any materials for consideration by the Simon Commission."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I be permitted, in order to elucidate my question, just to read one or two sentences from the speech of the hon. Chief Minister with regard to the duties of Ministers in the preparation of materials for the Simon Commission? He said 'A good deal has been made with regard to the vote of the Council in favour of not co-operating with the Simon Commission. Being a Royal Commission, my late Colleagues and I could not ask our departments to refuse to supply any information that may be required by the Commission. I lay stress on this, because, if really my ex-Colleagues felt that they could not after the vote of the House in any way co-operate with the Commission, that certainly implies that they would not let their own departments to prepare any evidence necessary for the use of the Commission. That neither my Colleagues nor I could possibly do'. In view of that statement of the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government and Education, I ask him whether his present statement that the Ministers have nothing to do with the preparation of any materials for the Commission, is correct, or whether the earlier statement that they would not prevent their own departments from preparing any evidence necessary for the use of Commission, is correct?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Perhaps I should elucidate this matter further. Evidently my hon. Friend has not read Devolution Rule 5. According to Devolution Rule 5, it is the duty of the local Government to supply the Government of India with such information as it may require, and my statement is in consonance with what I have said just now."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" In view of that Devolution Rule 5, may I ask the hon. Minister whether apart from supplying any information which the Government of India may require, the Ministers have anything to do with the preparing of any materials necessary for the use of the Simon Commission? I am using the Chief Minister's own words."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The Ministers, as Ministers, have nothing to do with the preparation of materials for consideration by the Simon Commission."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask, Sir, whether the Ministers through their own departments have anything to do with the preparation of any evidence necessary for the use of the Commission?"

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Yes, they have, because the Government of India by letter have asked the Government of Madras to supply information for the use of the Simon Commission."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" In view of the Devolution Rules which simply asks that the Government of Madras should give information to the Government of India, I ask, Sir, whether the hon. the Minister has permitted his department or asked his own department to prepare the evidence required by the Government of India for submission to the Simon Commission."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That matter has not yet arisen."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether the hon. the Minister proposes to issue any instruction officially to his department for the preparation of any evidence for the Simon Commission? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" When the time arises for such consideration, I shall decide what I should do."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I take it that the First Minister has not made up his mind on that matter? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" What I said does not imply that."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know what it does imply? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The hon. Member knows the English language as well as I do."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am sorry my hon. Friend's English is beyond me."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Let us get on with the supplementary questions."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am asking my hon. Friend, whether in view of his previous statement on the floor of this House an extract from which I have read, in which he says 'neither my Colleagues nor I could not prevent our departments from preparing any evidence', it means that since he made that statement, he has changed his mind, and now keeps an open mind and will decide on these questions as and when the need arises."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It does not mean anything of the kind."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I take it that it means that he proposes to give instructions to the departments under his control as and when the time comes, to prepare evidence for the Simon Commission? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That will be considered when the occasion arises."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask whether in view of his statement to-day, which I take it to mean that he is now of the same frame of mind as when he made that statement, that he as a constitutionalist could not prevent his department from giving evidence before the Royal Commission, being a Royal Commission, he has at present any idea of following it up by suitable action when that suitable occasion arises? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Yes."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am thankful to the Minister for the monosyllabic answer. He might have given it five minutes ago and much to my benefit, to your benefit and to the benefit of the House. May I ask the hon. the First Minister what are the reasons why he proposes to act in defiance of the clearly expressed verdict of the House in this matter ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The rules are the Devolution Rules."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask my hon. Friend for some elucidation on that matter ? The Devolution Rule 5 has reference to the Government of India. Does the hon. Member share the view of the Governor that the Commission is the Government ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I don't know how the hon. the Member read into the mind of the Governor."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am referring to the statement made on the floor of this House by the ex-Exoisc Minister. He said that to oppose the Commission was to oppose the Government was the view of the Governor, and that was not contradicted."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I don't think any hon. Member of the House has got a right to reflect on the conduct of the Governor."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am not reflecting at all."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is really reflecting on the interpretation put by His Excellency the Governor."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I leave it there, Sir. According to Devolution Rule 5 ' The Local Government shall furnish to the Governor-General in Council from time to time such returns and information on matters relating to the administration of provincial subjects as the Governor-General in Council may require and in such form as he may direct '. May I ask, Sir, from this Devolution Rule 5 which makes no reference either expressly or impliedly to Royal Commissions or the Simon Commission, whether my hon. Friend infers that the duty is called for on him to prepare any evidence for the Simon Commission ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The Government of India have asked us to supply information."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know, Sir, if therefore I am right in saying that the hon. Minister feels that he has no discretion in acting like that and is bound to carry out the orders of the Governor-General in Council, and if he had the discretion in the matter he would certainly decide otherwise ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It does not follow. The hon. Member is trying to read into my statement more things than I meant."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Therefore, may I take it that, apart from Devolution Rule 5, the hon. the Minister is acting on his own responsibility in allowing his departments to prepare the evidence for the Commission ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I never said anything of the kind."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know, Sir, how the hon. the Minister can reconcile two of his statements. When he was asked whether he was prepared to ask his departments to prepare the evidence he said that the

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question did not arise; and then later on he said that the Government of India has asked under Devolution Rule 5 and that under the direction of the Government of India he has to give that order to his departments to prepare the evidence for the Commission?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" They are two distinct matters."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know, Sir, whether the materials which are being prepared by the hon. Minister's department are being prepared for submission to the Government of India?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I therefore, Sir, take it that they are not going to be presented to the Simon Commission at all by the Government of Madras?" 1-45 a.m.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot say anything at present."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I then ask for some elucidation of the previous answer Sir? My hon. Friend says that they are going to be certainly sent to the Governor-General in Council. When I ask whether these are going to be sent to the Simon Commission, he says 'It does not follow'. May I therefore ask if this information is supplied to the Government of India only or to the Simon Commission, or to the Government of India with a view to be sent to the Commission?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am afraid, Sir, I cannot take the matter any further."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, this is a matter of fact. I want to know, if I may ask, whether in issuing instructions to the departments for the preparation of evidence with regard to the working of the departments under his charge, my hon. Friend has issued any instructions as regards the destination of these instructions when they are prepared?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" My hon. Friend is presuming too much. No instructions have been issued."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Am I to understand that the departments have not been asked to prepare any evidence at all?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Not by the Ministers."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know, by whom then?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Notice". (Laughter.)

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" May I know Sir, whether the Minister is going to act according to the letter of the Government of India or the vote of this House on the matter of the preparation of materials for the Simon Commission?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Will the hon. Member kindly repeat his question?"

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" I want to know from the hon. the Chief Minister, whether he is going to act upon the letter from the Government of India or upon the vote of the House in the matter of the preparation of materials to be placed before the Simon Commission?"

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"As long as I remain a Minister and a Member of the Government of Madras, the Government of Madras are bound to supply the information which the Government of India require."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"Does that mean, Sir, that the hon. the First Minister has nothing to do with the Council or its vote?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I never said anything of that kind."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"With regard to the Devolution Rule No. 5, Sir, may I ask the hon. Minister in view of the statement he made, as to what are the returns and what the information and the matters for which the provincial Government have been asked to supply information and on which the Government of India have asked for information from the Local Government, and in what form they are required?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"That is a confidential communication from the Government of India."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, I ask for your ruling whether it is right to refer to a communication and one part of its contents namely that they have been required by the Government to supply information, and as regards the other parts refuse to give them out pleading it is a confidential document."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is left to the person in possession of a confidential document to give out such portions of its contents as he likes. It is not a question of laying it on the table of the House. I should like to know your point of order."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"My point of order is this, Sir. My hon. Friend has made a statement which cannot be verified except by his pleasure namely that the Government of India have asked him by means of a document to give information under Devolution Rule No. 5 . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Does he mention that fact?"

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"He mentions the fact and also this rule and that he was asked to give information. I am taking the point of order whether in your discretion it is open to the Members of the Treasury Bench to refer to one part of a confidential document for their own purposes and when we want to know more of that document, whether they can refuse to give out the information. That is what I am raising for your consideration and ruling, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I know the hon. Member has of late given me greater opportunities to give new rulings" (Laughter.)

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"That, I submit, is exactly the sense in which I used that phrase, earlier."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"But, I am not able to understand how the point of order arises. The hon. Minister says that he is not prepared to reveal certain portions of the letter of the Government of India on the ground that the document is confidential. No doubt, if I remember aright, he was saying that he was asked under Devolution Rule No. 5; but I did not understand him to mean that this Government or a Member of this Government was asked to furnish the information under the rule. I want to know whether a reference to the rule is in the Government of India's letter. Does the hon. the Minister say that?"

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Yes, he does say so."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think so. (Turning to the Chief Minister.) Has the hon. Member said that?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not exactly understand what you said, Mr. President."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I want to know before I give my ruling whether the hon. the Minister stated that the Government of India's letter to this Government contained a reference to the Devolution Rule No. 5."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I only said that we are bound to furnish any information the Government of India may require under Devolution Rule No. 5. I never said that the Government of India's letter referred to any such rule."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is how I understood it."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am asking, Mr. President, whether my hon. Friend has seen any inconsistency between his position as a Minister responsible to this House and as a Minister having to carry out, according to him, the instructions issued to him under Devolution Rule No. 5 and if he considers that he has got to obey the rule and not the vote of the House."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have never thought that these two are inconsistent." (Laughter.)

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" In view of the obligation resting upon the Ministers in charge of the Transferred departments that their relations to the Council should be consistent with the expressed wishes of the Council and that the resolutions are binding on them, what action has the Minister taken as regards advising His Excellency the Governor in the matter of giving effect to that resolution?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am afraid I cannot answer that question."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Did the hon. the Minister send up any representation to the Governor regarding the action to be taken by him or what course he should follow in the circumstances, namely, the obligation to supply information to the Government and to respect the resolution of this House?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That I cannot answer."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister if he considers that by the furnishing and submission of statements to the Government of India under Devolution Rule No. 5 or under any other rule in respect of the evidence for the Simon Commission he will be acting up to the resolution of the Council in respect of the Simon Commission?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Notice, Sir." (Laughter.)

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Does he propose to tender any advice on the point, Sir?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The advice I tender to His Excellency the Governor is always of a confidential nature."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I request the hon. the Chief Minister to kindly elucidate his cryptic statement that he sees no inconsistency between Devolution Rule No. 5 and the vote of this House? I am asking, Sir, how he reconciles or proposes to reconcile the vote of this House which says that this House including my hon. Friend, the Minister, shall not have anything to do with the Simon Commission as it is at present constituted and the preparation of materials for submission to the Commission."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have already answered this question, Sir, and it is for my hon. and learned Friend for the University to draw any inference he chooses from that statement."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" May I ask the hon. the First Minister to tell us whether he has tendered any advice, not that I ask what advice he tendered?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not prepared to answer that question."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" I want to know, Sir, whether a resolution of the House once passed should be considered as binding on the Ministers and am I not entitled to ask whether he has tendered any advice at all?"

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know, Sir, from the hon. the Minister if he is not aware that a similar situation arose in the Central Provinces and that the Ministers there did not think it advisable to give preference to Devolution Rule No. 5 over a vote of the House?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have nothing to do with the action of the Ministers in the Central Provinces."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" May I know, Sir, whether the hon. the Minister has written to the Government of India that in view of the vote of the House he is not going to take any action on the letter? I ask, Sir, if he has replied to the Government of India's letter that in view of the vote of this House, he is not prepared to take action on their letter."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot answer that question." (Several voices: Why not? A voice: He dare not.)

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know whether the Minister is aware that the vote of this House is binding on him and the other two Ministers?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not think the vote of the House means what the hon. Member says." (Laughter and cries 'Oh, Oh')

Instructions for preparing matter for presentation to the Simon Commission.

* 1846 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has given or proposes to give any official instructions to the departments under his control for the preparation of any case or materials for presentation to or consideration by the Simon Commission;

(b) if so, the reasons why the Minister proposes to act in contravention of the resolution of this Council not to co-operate?

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, may I ask the hon. the Minister for Public Health whether he also sees no inconsistency between the vote of the House and his own vote a few weeks ago in favour of boycotting the Commission and his present position ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Second Minister has not given his oral answers to the questions yet."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" My answer, Sir, is that it does not fall to the Ministers to supply any information to the Royal Commission."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, I do not propose to go through the painful process of putting a series of questions and getting at the ' Yes ' in the end. I take it that the answer given by the Chief Minister is accepted by this Minister also and will proceed from there. I am asking my hon. Friend, Sir, whether he, first of all, formally accepts the position as adumbrated by his ' Chief ' and secondly, if he does, whether he sees no inconsistency between his own vote in favour of having nothing to do with the Simon Commission as at present constituted and his now asking the departments under his charge to prepare evidence for submission to the Commission under Devolution Rule No. 5 ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" That is a matter of opinion, Sir. It is not a fact on which a supplementary question can be asked by an hon. Member."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" It is not a matter of opinion ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, it is for you to rule on that point and not my hon. Friend."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the hon. Member might repeat his question."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Yes, Sir. I was asking whether he accepts the position as adumbrated by his Chief, the First Minister, and if so, whether he also sees no inconsistency between the vote of the House in which he participated for boycotting the Royal Commission and having nothing to do with the Commission as at present constituted and the work of the departments in his charge in preparing evidence for submission to the Commission, directly or in the ultimate resort ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not find any seeking for an opinion there." (Swarajist cheers.)

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" If it is not a matter of opinion, Sir, my opinion is that I do not see any inconsistency."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I therefore ask him, Sir, to kindly give some elucidation whether if the departments under his control prepare evidence for the use of the Commission under his direction, it is carrying out the vote of this House and his own vote in favour of having nothing to do with the Commission ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The hon. the Chief Minister has said that no instructions have been issued."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am asking, Sir, my hon. Friend whether he is aware that, in pursuance of orders received from the Government of India under Devolution Rule No. 5, the departments now under his control are engaged in the preparation of evidence for the Simon Commission and, if so, whether he proposes to or has issued any instructions ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I have not issued instructions and when the necessity for action arises, the matter will be considered."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Is the hon. Minister aware whether his departments are engaged in the preparation of evidence in this connexion and may I ask if and when his departments are called upon by the Government of India or by his Chief Minister to prepare evidence, he proposes to countermand that order and carry out the vote of the House and his own vote ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" It is a matter for future action on which I am not prepared to answer."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" May I know from the Second Minister if he is still of the same opinion as what he held when he voted for the motion ? " (Hear, hear.)

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I submit, Mr. President, that questions are to be put on matters of fact and not on matters of opinion. This, I submit, is a matter of opinion."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Will the hon. Member kindly repeat his question ? "

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" I asked, Sir, if the Minister is of the same opinion now as he was when he voted for the resolution."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is distinctly calling for opinion. The hon. Member will be at liberty to put it in another form."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Will the Second Minister tell us if he still adheres to the opinion that he previously held or has he changed it ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Now that is a question of fact and is in order."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, the opinion which I then expressed and that which I express now are not inconsistent."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know whether when he accepted this office he made any statement that he had changed his opinion as regards the vote on the Simon Commission ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" That is a matter which, I am afraid, I cannot divulge and for which there is no necessity whatever."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Can I ask my hon. Friend categorically whether he did or did not tell somebody that he will undertake not to oppose the Commission ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, it is a very vague question. Unless the Member says who that somebody is, I cannot answer him."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, it is the Governor of Madras."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, the conversation between me and the Governor is confidential and I cannot talk about it."

Instructions for preparing matter for presentation to the Simon Commission.

* 1847 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has given or proposes to give any official instructions to the departments under his control for the preparation of any case or materials for presentation to or consideration by the Simon Commission;

(b) if so, the reasons why the Minister proposes to act in contravention of the resolution of this Council not to co-operate?

The President then called on the hon. the Third Minister to give his answers to the question.

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Sir, I give the same answer as my hon. Colleagues have done, that the Ministers are not called upon to give information to the Simon Commission."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. The time allotted for questions is over. (Loud laughter.)

"The Raja of Ramnad gave notice of a special urgent question and the Minister for Development has given his consent to waive short notice and answer the question, and he is prepared to answer it at 3 p.m. The question will be taken up at 3 o'clock after lunch."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" As a matter of information, Sir, may I ask why the questions Nos. 1845, 1846 and 1847, were not put down for answer yesterday? Because I find that the other questions, notice of which were given on the 23rd March have been marked for being answered on the 29th, whereas I do not find any date marked for these three questions." 12 noon.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The first date shows when the question was received in the office. The third date shows when the answer was received from the Government, not when the answer was due."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I just remind you, Sir, of your promise that we might reopen the question with regard to Mr. Slater approaching Mr. Ramjee Rao, when he is here? Will you please permit it to be taken along with the other question as a special case?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I want to know what the hon. the Leader of the House has to say in this matter."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not know on what point exactly my opinion is asked, Sir. I certainly do not propose to give the hon. Member any facilities for going through it again."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" As the hon. the Leader of the House, does not propose to give any facilities for that, I cannot allow this to be taken up this evening.

"The Council will now take up the Budget Demands."

(For Starred Question No. 1847-A, please see page 250 infra.)

[30th March 1928]

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Local Boards and Municipal Councils

Cuddapah Municipal Branch Secondary School.

1848 Q.—Mr. V. RAMJEE RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Municipal Council of Cuddapah got demolished the main building wherein the Branch Secondary School was located;

(b) whether the boys of that school are now exposed to wind and rain owing to the insufficiency of sheds which are now used for the school;

(c) whether the Council resolved to remove that school to another and better building;

(d) whether the Council still persists in keeping the school in the present incommensurable sheds;

(e) whether the Government received any memorial on the subject from the Bommanvadi Rate Payers Association, if so, what action has been taken; and

(f) whether the Government will be pleased to direct the Municipal Council, Cuddapah, at once to make necessary arrangements for locating the school in a better building?

A.—(a) The building has been demolished.

(b) The Government understand that the boys reading in the I, II and III standards of the Branch Secondary School are not entirely protected from the weather for want of sufficient accommodation.

(c) & (d) The Chairman, Municipal Council, Cuddapah, reports that the Council has passed a resolution to remove the school to the building occupied by the Muhammadan Middle School, but that the change has not been given effect to.

(e) No.

(f) The Government do not propose to issue such a direction.

Nomination of depressed classes to local boards.

1849 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased—

(1) to lay on the table a statement showing the representatives belonging to the depressed classes nominated by the Government to the various district boards, taluk boards, municipal councils, district educational councils and secondary educational boards during the last Ministry and during the present Ministry; and

(2) to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that even the representatives given to members of the depressed classes in the Municipal Councils of Mayavaram and Ootacamund have been taken away and others substituted;

(b) why in spite of representations made to Government by Messrs. Rathina Samban and Krishna Samban for nomination to the Municipal Council, Cuddalore, nearly three months ago, the Government did not deem it fit to nominate a member of the depressed classes as yet; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to nominate at least one representative to the above-said bodies from among the depressed classes?

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A.—(1) *District and taluk boards and municipal councils.*—A statement^a showing the names of representatives of depressed classes appointed to district boards and municipal councils during the life time of the last Ministry and during the existence of the present one is laid on the table. If other information is required the Government will be prepared to furnish it. Appointments to taluk boards are made by the presidents of district boards and not by the Government.

District educational councils.—The Government have reserved seats for the representatives of the depressed classes on the district educational councils and it has always been their policy to appoint to those seats only members of the depressed classes except in those rare instances where suitable men of the community are not available. A statement^a showing the names of members appointed to district educational councils to represent the depressed classes during the lifetime of the last Ministry and during the existence of the present one is laid on the table.

Secondary education boards.—The constitution of the district secondary education boards has not till now provided for the representation of the different communities. The names of members appointed to these boards have been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

- (2) (a) Persons not belonging to the Adi-Dravida community were appointed to the Mayavaram and Ootacamund Municipal Councils on the expiry of the terms of the appointed members of that community, as no suitable representative was available in the former case, and the community was already represented by an elected member, in the latter.
- (b) The Government have received the application of M.R.Ry. Krishna Samban and it is under consideration. No application appears to have been received from M.R.Ry. Rathina Samban.
- (c) The question will be considered.

II

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

(1)

The Secretary laid on the table copies of G.O. No. 387, ^b Development, dated 3rd March 1928, recording the audit report of the Russellkonda Saw Mill for the quarter ending 30th June 1927.

(2)

With reference to the Legislative Council resolution passed at its meeting of the 13th December 1921 and G.O. No. 42, Finance, dated 11th January 1922, the Secretary laid on the table copies of the statement^c of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above that have been created during the quarter ending December 1927.

a Printed as Appendix III on pages 289-293 infra.

b Printed separately.

c Printed as Appendix IV on pages 294-297 infra.

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[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

III

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR 1928-29.

DEMAND XXII—AGRICULTURE.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ Mr. President, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

‘ that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 17·86 lakhs under Demand XXII—Agriculture. ’”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 17·86 lakhs under Demand XXII—Agriculture.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Mr. President, I move

‘ that the allotment of Rs. 46,700 for direction be reduced by Rs. 100 ’

in order to criticize the policy of the department as having done little to spread knowledge of agricultural improvements and to improve agriculture.

“ Sir, there are three ways in which agricultural improvement can be spread. One is by means of schools, secondly by experimental demonstration farms and thirdly by means of distributing pamphlets and other literature on the subject. As regards agricultural schools, there are two in this Presidency, of which the Government have closed one or at least have decided to close one. The other school which is in Malabar, it is said, is showing some signs of unpopularity ; so far as I know, it has made not much progress in the way of attracting a large number of people. We are not aware of the causes of this unpopularity of these schools which are after all only two for the whole Presidency. There must be something wrong in the method of education, in the subjects taught. What is perhaps required is that agricultural education should be given not only in special classes, but it must be made a part of the syllabus of all literary schools. At present agricultural education is divorced from education in other subjects, so that when the boys get a smattering of elementary education, they leave the school, probably discontented with their lot ; because they are unable to take to their professional habits, as they have had no vocational education at all, with the result that all these half-educated boys when they leave school are practically fit for nothing.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ May I suggest to the hon. Member to stand at a little distance from the microphone and speak ? ”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Some sort of system should be devised, Sir, and I do not know if this has received the careful consideration of the old and recent ex-Ministers and also of the present Ministers . . . ”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ That is a row of ex-Ministers.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ This is a matter of great importance and I think that something should be devised to improve the system of education by which the improved agricultural methods will reach the masses.

“ Then, Sir, as regards demonstration farms, there are very few of these experimental demonstration farms in the province to meet the requirements of the people. In the whole of the district of South Kanara, we have got only two or three of these farms and that in connexion with coconut trees.

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[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

There is no farm there for teaching the improved agricultural methods to the people. If these farms are in the centre of the district at least, people who go there on business will be able to come in touch with them; but they are in one corner of the district, with the result that not many people know much about them. So much with regard to these demonstration farms.

As regards the third point, i.e., education by means of pamphlets, etc., there is of course an agricultural calendar and leaflets are also issued wherein agricultural improvements are brought to the notice of the people; but what is really necessary is that the agricultural officials should be more in touch with the educated people, with the Members of the Legislative Council of the district, with the local board members and with the associations interested in agricultural and industrial development. For instance, in South Kanara we have got a District Advancement Association under the presidentship of the Collector. I am glad that recently arrangements have been made by which the Director of Agriculture and the other agricultural officers come in touch and keep themselves in touch with such associations. I hope, Sir, that more officials will come in contact with such associations and the educated people of the district. It is not quite enough if they go to one village, talk to the people there and get into their confidence; they should place themselves in touch with the educated people.

In this connexion, I may also point out another thing. That is the difficulty arising from the lack of interest taken by the people in these things. Neither landlords nor tenants take any interest in these improved agricultural methods, because there is no certainty of tenure. That is however a point I need not dilate upon, but I hope that some steps will be taken as in Malabar to give fixity of tenure, so that hereafter at least people may take some interest in improving their lands. I shall not further waste the time of this House, Sir, but I would urge that this House, the department and the hon. the Development Minister also should take greater interest in this question which is of paramount importance to the people of this country. We must tackle the question with all earnestness, and I hope that this House will show its earnestness in this question by pressing this motion, if need be, to a division."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"This grant will be guillotined at 1 o'clock before we rise for lunch."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"As I pointed out, Sir, in my speech during the general discussions on the budget, it is passing strange that agriculture which forms the most important avocation of the majority of the people in this province, and gives the largest income to Government has been allotted only Rs. 19.17 lakhs out of Rs. 1,747 lakhs which is the total amount of our expenditure for the coming year. Out of the Rs. 117 lakhs and odd set apart for new expenditure, only Rs. 96,000, i.e., not even 1 per cent has been provided for new expenditure under Agriculture. Sir, Government are getting from land revenue to the extent of Rs. 754 lakhs, that is nearly half of the total revenues. But yet, how little they spend for agricultural improvement and development, as compared with what they spend on other departments. The need for more demonstration officers and more farms, for larger irrigational facilities, for greater number of loans on easier terms, for the expansion of agricultural education and for better tackling of the problem

[Mr. A. B. Shetty]

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of cattle breeding have been pointed out very often in this House on previous occasions. But Government are not providing either sufficient men or money for all this work.

12-15
p.m.

"The question of manures may be taken as an illustration of the way in which Government neglect our interests. We read from the report on agriculture that the ryots are coming to appreciate more and more the utility of indigenous manures like fish, bone meal and oil-cakes. But on account of the increase in export to foreign countries the price of these manures is rising higher and thus the ryots are unable to make use of them to the extent to which they desire. The large export of groundnuts is becoming a serious matter. I find that the area under cultivation of this crop in 1927 has been estimated at 3,260,100 acres, that is an increase of 22 per cent over that of the preceding year. In most districts the area is larger than it was in the preceding year. The cultivation of groundnut is increasing rapidly in extent and it is encroaching upon the lands where cotton and food-grains were being produced. No doubt the ryots get money for their produce. But the foreign manufacturer is benefited more and the country loses the oil-cake which is a good manure as well as a valuable food for the cattle. We send out this valuable substance and import chemical manures from countries outside. The estimated yield of this groundnut is nearly 16 lakhs tons of unshelled nuts. If an export duty is put on this at one rupee per ton it will give us Rs. 16 lakhs which can be utilised for starting manufacture of chemical manures and for developing oil industry in our country. The development of oil industry will be of advantage to us in two ways. We can extract the oil ourselves, retain the oil-cake for our own use, which is both a manure and food for cattle and send the oil to foreign countries. By exporting oilseeds we give the manufacture of oil extraction to foreigners and lose also a valuable manure and cattle food. Unless Government wake up to their duties in this as well as other matters concerning agricultural development and improvement, there can be no prosperity for the country."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"A perusal of the report of the department for Agriculture will produce the impression that there is ample justification for more money being spent on agriculture. We are told that as many as 173 students sought admission in the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, but owing to the limited accommodation only 48 students were admitted. It was not a particular feature of last year, but seems to have been generally the case during the last five or six years. This shows that Indian students are not averse to taking courses other than purely academic ones. If as many as 173 students wanted to take up agriculture but on account of want of accommodation they had to defer the realisation of their wish to another year then it is a clear case that the need exists for at least one more college of agriculture. Money spent in agricultural education is no loss to the Government and the people."

"Those portions which deal with middle schools are somewhat disappointing. But, I think, a careful reading will show that even those middle schools have not been complete failures, especially the one at Taliparamba and that more specially after the school was thrown open to castes other than Nairs. If this had been done at the beginning the middle school would have developed to a greater extent. I was sorry to notice in to-day's questions and answers, that the middle school at Anakapalle has been abolished. And at

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[Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar]

the same time I find that the hon. the Minister has given his sanction for the opening of another middle school at Kalahasti in Chittoor district and there is also a proposal to open a middle school at Usilampatti. Whatever may be the reasons for the lack of response which the school at Anakapalle had to meet with I still maintain that if sufficient care had been taken to locate the school in a place where there was a real demand for such instruction, or as some of my friends said, if the school had been opened in a deltaic area the experiment would have been a much better success than it ultimately proved. Therefore I say that there is no reason why we should give up this experiment of middle schools as premature or as not meeting the wishes of the people or on the ground that there is no demand for them. A more careful consideration of the circumstances, the place, the nature of the middle school, its syllabus, equipment, the kind of demand or, rather, whether there is a demand for the education imparted in these middle schools—all these considerations should go towards determining the choice of a centre such as would make the middle school flourish.

“I think, Sir, the time is come for us to have more experimental farms and more demonstration farms. This has been already dealt with by one of the previous speakers. I know that when Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar was Minister for Development he visited the experimental station at Aduthurai twice, and those visits were occasions when a large number of mirasidars and ryots assembled in that place and listened to the many lectures delivered both by official and unofficial members, chiefly on the results and nature of the work that is carried on in the experimental farms generally, and in the Tanjore district in particular. Sir, I was fighting for the opening of an experimental station at Trichinopoly and till now I find nothing has been done. These experimental farms carry out into practice the suggestions made by the experts in the Agricultural College at Coimbatore. These experts deal with crops, selection of seeds, pests, more especially insect pests and all the discoveries which are the results of the researches carried on by the experts have their practical application in the demonstration farms whence they filter down to the masses.

“Now, Sir, in addition to these demonstration farms I should like to see a large increase in what are known as demonstration plots opened on the ryots' own lands. If the mountain will not go to Muhammad, Muhammad will have to go to the mountain. If the ryots are very apathetic in taking up the new methods it will be very wise on the part of the Agricultural department to have demonstration plots on the ryots' own lands, and show to the ryots practically the beneficial results obtained by applying the improvements suggested by the experts at the Agricultural College. I should like to see more of these demonstration farms opened. That would mean increase in the staff and that in its turn would mean increase in expenditure. I am for more money being spent on agriculture.

“Secondly, with regard to the diffusion of knowledge, I find, Sir, the Indian agriculturist, even the illiterate ryot has a good deal of commonsense and practically adopts very many of the methods, which Dr. Maine, an authority on agriculture has found to be scientifically correct and suitable. What he requires is to be told of the special manures to be used or how he must conserve manure, what seeds he should use and how he can improve them. If he wants to use a certain manure he has to be told how much water that will require, what kind of soil and so on. These things will certainly make

[Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar] [30th March 1928]

him increase the yield, which is certainly what the demonstration farms have in view. As a matter of fact, I know that many of these demonstration farms have been successful in increasing the yield to twice or thrice more than that which was considered to be the average yield a few years ago.

"Thirdly, as Mr. Saldanha said there is a good deal of literature on the subject. I do admit that we have the villagers' agricultural calendar both in English and in the vernaculars. That is really a very useful work. I myself have collected a number of these, and make use of them with profit and advantage. But the issue of leaflets and bulletins is far below the rate at which they appeared when the Publicity Bureau was in existence. The activities of this department in publishing pamphlets and leaflets on many important agricultural subjects for wide diffusion of knowledge should be taken up by the Agricultural Department. The worst of it is that since its abolition there has not only been a fall in the publication of such pamphlets but that unfortunately many of those publications are out of print to-day. I went twice to the Mount Road Government Book Depot for some of these, but was sorry to learn that many of them are out of print. (Hear, hear.)

"The Publicity Bureau which has been publishing these pamphlets has been abolished. I think it would be better if the Agricultural department which can boast of many experts will do this work. For, it is these pamphlets that carry to the very door of the agriculturists the results of the experiments of the experts in the language of the ryots themselves, all technical terms being rendered in their own language so that any one can, without the assistance of the expert or the specialist, understand what he is asked to do and how best to adopt the methods recommended. Why, he could certainly derive much greater benefit from the application of the results of these experiments when expressed in the ordinary language of the ryot than from learned discourses. So I earnestly press upon the hon. the Minister for Agriculture the consideration, namely, that of continuing the publication of these pamphlets in the vernaculars. On these grounds, I think, considering the importance of this subject, the Government and the department concerned must not think that any money spent on this kind of popular literature is a little too much. As it is, I feel constrained to say it is too little; there is ample scope for improvement and any work done in this way will confer real and lasting benefit on the agricultural population."

12-30
P.m.

* Mr. C. R. T. CONGREVE:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the motion of my hon. Friend, the mover. I do it because I consider the allotment under this head is so small as to hamper the work of the Agricultural department. I should like to congratulate the Agricultural department on the excellent work they have done in the past and are doing now with the funds at their disposal. The work done by Dr. Bute with regard to sugarcane and G. W. Purrell with rice goes to prove what can be done by this department if they have adequate funds at their disposal. I was reading an article in the *Madras Mail* on agricultural research in India. In it is, I believe, mentioned that at Coimbatore 5,000 lb. of rice per acre have been and are constantly being produced, while the average crop of the ordinary ryot is only in the neighbourhood of 2,500 lb. per acre. Again at Pusa the farm which is 413 acres in extent produced in 1912-13 3,626 maunds of grain and 16,301 maunds of green stuff and fodder; whereas in 1925-26

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[Mr. C. R. T. Congreve]

5,984 maunds of grain and 22,906 maunds of green stuff and fodder were harvested. I think, Sir, that this goes to show clearly what can be done by scientific agriculture.

"Now, turning first to research it seems to me that we want a very much larger body of scientific officers to study the whole question of diseases and cultivation of crops, the better breeding of cattle, and other general conditions in this country. These officers, be they of whatever nationality they may, should only be employed if they have the highest possible scientific attainments. With regard to demonstrators I agree with my hon. Friend who said that we want more demonstrators; but if we have more demonstrators it will be necessary to have more men in the senior service to supervise their work and co-ordinate it and see that it is carried out on the best possible lines.

"My hon. Friend also spoke on the subject of cattle. I think, Sir, that everybody realises that the cattle of this country are amongst the worst in the world, probably due to want of knowledge of breeding and insufficient food. It seems to me that an enormous amount of research can be done in this matter. There are some very fine stocks such as the Sindhi, Nellore, Mysore and other breeds which can be improved by careful selection and breeding. A great deal can be done in this way to improve the milk supply of the cattle in this country. It is also necessary to educate the ryot to only breed from young and healthy stock and not to allow bulls to run with the herds promiscuously. Research under this head will, I think, cost a lot of money but the results still justify increased expenditure. A trial is being made at the Hosur station and at the Coimbatore Agricultural College and bulls are now being sent out to help the ryots' cattle but a great deal more can be done and should be done. Again, from what I have seen the cattle here seem to wander about the roads and pick up the grass along the edges. Now it seems to me that it is quite impossible to expect to get decent cattle if this is the way cattle are fed. I consider the Agricultural department could serve a very useful purpose if they started experimenting with fodder crops and can get the ryots to grow them after they have taken the grain crops off their land. If fodder crops for feeding can be introduced and the ryot taught to grow them, I feel sure it will go a great way for the improvement of the cattle in this country."

* Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I quite wholeheartedly endorse all the statements that fell from the lips of my hon. Friends who spoke before me. Sir, this is a very important question indeed. India's greatest problem is food supply. I personally think that of all the Britisher's burdens perhaps the heaviest is our Blessed India. Before I proceed any further I wish to quote the statements of some distinguished personages in support of my contention.

"Sir W. W. Hunter once had said that the English in India are now called upon either to stand by and witness the pitiless overcrowding of masses of hungry humanity or to aid the people in increasing their food supply to meet their wants.

"Hon. F. A. Nicholson once rightly said that the agriculture in India is starved by the Government with the largest land revenue in the world.

[Mr. G. R. Premayya]

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"Mr. W. Crooke also on one occasion had said that there is perhaps no more pathetic situation in the whole range of human history than to watch these dull and patient masses stumbling in their traditional way along a path which can lead only to suffering.

"Sir H. S. Cunningham rightly estimated that 90 per cent of the rural and 80 per cent of the total population of India is closely connected with the land. From these unfortunate people the Government of India draws the largest revenue. In other words the largest revenue is drawn from the poorest country in the world.

"So under the above circumstances one would naturally expect that the improvement of agriculture would have received the most earnest attention of the Government of India. Something, it is true, has been done, I do not deny, but on the whole, the neglect has been most deplorable. What has the Madras Government done for our province? Nothing more than assuming the eye-wash policy of throwing away the usual crumbs to the Agricultural department.

"If we just pause for a moment and see around for some effectual remedies, they are not far to be found. In my speech last year I suggested several ways and means for the department to take up and see if they are workable with least expense, but the lack of funds has been the invariable excuse of hon. the Minister-in-charge. The establishment of an Agricultural department is only the beginning of measures for the benefit of ryots of the province but my honest opinion is that developing the intelligence of the ryots lies at the root of all improvement. The value of rural education given to ryots will mostly depend upon its character.

"Our present system of education tends to give our youth a taste for a town rather than a country life the very thing which ought not to be done.

"A series of elementary text books on agriculture and kindred subjects should be prepared suitable for primary schools in rural districts. Natural phenomena as wind, rain, lightning, the formation of soil and the growth and structure of plants would be excellent and interesting subject for lessons. The prevailing defect in Indian agriculture might be shown with the advantage of an opposite course.

"If I remember rightly Lord Mayo was probably the only Governor-General who had farmed for a livelihood and made a living out of it. After he became Governor-General of India he honestly felt that the improved agriculture was the greatest need for the national progress of India. The progress is practicable. Sir Richard Temple in one of his speeches said that eleven bushels of grain are produced per acre in India as compared with thirty in England. The present rate of produce in England or in any other country was obtained only gradually. In England the average yield per acre is now about 36 bushels, in Scotland it had advanced to 44.

"I entirely agree with any one who says that it is not possible at one bound to introduce scientific agriculture, but sufficient progress might be made to meet the exigencies of the case. If one-fourth of a candy an acre could be added to the produce of our Indian field it would feed more people. All this is possible only when the ryots of our country are properly instructed in the improved methods of cultivation.

"Agriculture is now a transferred subject. Hon. the Minister concerned could do a whole lot if he so chooses. I think and honestly think that

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[Mr. G. R. Premayya]

all sides of this hon. Council will now agree with me to say that the rural agricultural education is totally neglected. The hon. the new Minister concerned will be failing in his duty if he shuts up his eyes and says that everything is just fine as long as the world serves him aright. With these remarks, I support the motion."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" I move, Sir, that the question be now put."

The motion was put to the House and declared carried. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :

Ayes.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 8. Mr. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar. |
| 2. " O. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 9. " M. Narayana Rao. |
| 3. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 10. " C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| 4. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 11. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 5. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 12. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 6. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 13. Mr. K. Koti Reddi. |
| 7. " K. V. R. Swami. | 14. " C. Venkatragam Nayudu. |

Noes.

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|---|--|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks. | 22. Mr. Mappil Nayar of Kavalappara. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 23. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 3. " Mr T. E. Moir. | 24. Rao Bihadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad. |
| 4. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 25. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seteratnam Ayyar | 26. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthian Mudaliyar. | 27. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 28. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 8. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. | 29. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 9. Mr. F. B. Evans. | 30. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. |
| 10. " H. A. Watson. | 31. " S. Venkayya. |
| 11. " G. T. Boag. | 32. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 12. " A. McG. C. Tampoe. | 33. Sir James Simpson. |
| 13. " S. H. Slater. | 34. Mr. K. Kay. |
| 14. " C. B. Cotterell. | 35. " C. R. T. Congreve. |
| 15. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 36. " A. T. Luker. |
| 16. " R. Foulkes. | 37. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 17. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur. | 38. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 18. Mr. A. B. Shetty. | 39. The Zamindar of Kalikotta. |
| 19. " J. Bheemayya. | 40. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 20. " V. Ch. John. | 41. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 21. Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur. | |

Ayes 14.*Noes* 41.

The motion was lost.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am 12-45
an agriculturist myself and it is my sincere wish that I should do something p.m.
in the near future during the tenure of my office. I have heard the hon. Members very carefully in regard to the suggestions to improve the efficiency of the Agricultural department. I find that the Agricultural school at Tali-paramba is very popular and students are increasing in number. The school at Anakapalle has been closed as it did not attract students. The opening of a school at Kalabasti has been sanctioned but not yet opened. The opening of yet another school for the Tamil area at Usilampatti is to be sanctioned next year and is under consideration. With regard to Mr. Shetty's proposal I may say that Government have an idea of appointing an oil specialist in the year 1929-30. We have now on hand fourteen experimental stations in the Presidency but the problem of diffusion of knowledge is not a simple one. Experience has shown that the ryots will not change their present methods and adopt improved methods without adequate proof that they will be

[Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar] [30th March 1928]

benefited by them. It is therefore necessary that experiments should be demonstrated on the ryots' own lands. Now we have not got enough trained hands to demonstrate in the ryots' fields. The idea is to have one demonstrator for each taluk. We have at present 1,200 demonstration plots and in order to meet the difficulty of want of trained men, we have increased the admission to the agricultural college from 20 to 40 last year. Agricultural knowledge is also spread by means of exhibitions, by lantern lectures at fairs and festivals and by distribution of leaflets. With regard to the difficulty pointed out by the hon. Member, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, regarding the publication of leaflets I shall look into the matter and see where exactly the difficulty arises. Another step towards demonstration which we have under contemplation is the fitting up of a motor unit with a cinema outfit in order to exhibit to the ryots in interior parts, pictures showing methods of improved cultivation advocated by the department and their results. Thus in a cotton tract pictures showing cotton cultivation, etc., will be exhibited; in a sugarcane tract pictures on sugarcane cultivation will be exhibited. It is hoped to fit up two motor units early in the next financial year—one for the north of the Presidency and the other for the south. The only difficulty now is want of adequate funds for the same. That is the great fear. The Royal Commission on Agriculture has visited and has taken evidence in the various parts of the Presidency and as soon as its report is received Government will consider the recommendations made by them to improve the agricultural conditions in the Presidency."

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB:—"Sir, I wish to bring to your notice an objectionable statement made by one of the members, I mean the mover of the amendment, Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar. He quoted a proverb which is very objectionable. He said that if mountain would not come to Muhammad, Muhammad should go to the mountain. This is a slander and there is in it an allusion to a false story concocted by the enemies of Islam. In an assembly of this kind where representatives of different religions meet to make such a statement is certainly objectionable. I strongly object to the statement and I hope you will call upon the gentleman to withdraw the statement."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It appears that the hon. Member, Mr. Schamnad takes objection to the proverb: 'If the mountain does not go to Muhammad, Muhammad will go to the mountain.' The hon. the Home Member will enlighten us."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I think it is objectionable."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I would advice the hon. Member Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar to withdraw the remark."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, when I used the proverb I never thought that it would meet with the least objection from any quarter. It is a very ordinary proverb. But seeing that it has given offence to my Muhammadan friends, I readily and most willingly withdraw the same."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, coming from the mountain to the Development Minister, I have to say that we are aware that the Development Minister is an agriculturist. We are also aware that he is not a strong man in his department. Even in respect of his attitude

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towards the closure motion I am afraid he has been pulled up by his Colleague the Finance Member. Having regard to the weak position of the Ministry in the present situation I am only afraid he cannot make good the promises he has made."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"Mr. President, in the short time at my disposal I do not propose to deal with the reference of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition to the question of closure except to say that we have as much right to *oppose* the closure of reasonable debate as the Opposition have to *move* it. I would, however, refer to the criticisms passed by the hon. Member who represents the planting industry on the agricultural budget. He urged that the sums allotted for this department were quite inadequate to meet the needs of the ryots. May I say that I heartily concur in these remarks, and personally agree that much more money might profitably be spent on this important department, but may I assure him that, to the best of my recollection, since our financial position improved, no demand, put forward by the Agricultural department has been turned down and that the budget for the coming year includes all the proposals which they were in a position to put forward? His reply to that will no doubt be that in that case the proposals put forward by the department are inadequate. And there is justification for that view. But perhaps I might point out the real reason why progress has been curtailed. I entirely agree with what the hon. Member said about the necessity for the department having at its disposal men of the highest possible attainments, in order that the scientific instruction and research for which they are responsible may be handed down properly through the department to those demonstrators and others who in the field have to place the ryots in touch with the practical knowledge which derives its origin from such research. But the hon. Member will remember that some years ago, shortly after the reforms, this important department was practically denuded of the highly trained staff of scientists and research workers which had been built up since it was placed on an organized footing. I have no time to go into the causes which led to that serious loss but its effects were, of course, disastrous to the department. And the Director of Agriculture has had a very difficult task indeed in building up a department adequately staffed to meet the objects for which it exists. And that is why progress has been considerably delayed. But a considerable measure of success has been achieved in placing the department once again on a proper footing and I sincerely trust that it will now be possible to go forward with more extensive schemes for the benefit of agriculture which is far and away the most important industry in this province, and the advancement of which will benefit our greatest asset, the industry and labour of the largest section of our population."

The motion was put to the House and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :

Ayes.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr J. A. Saldanha. | 10. Mr. M. Narayana Rao. |
| 2. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 11. " C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| 3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 12. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 4. " P. Anjuresulu. | 13. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 5. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 14. Mr. K. Koti Reddi. |
| 6. " U. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 15. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 7. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur. | 16. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 8. Mr. K. V. R. Swami. | 17. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 9. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur. | 18. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |

[30th March 1928]

Noes.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks. | 22. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nam- |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad | budripad. |
| Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 23. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 24. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 4. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 25. " M. V. Gangadbara Siva. |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Setura'nam | 26. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| Ayyar. | 27. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 28. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 29. " S. Venkayya. |
| 8. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. | 30. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 9. Mr. H. A. Watson. | 31. Sir James Simpson. |
| 10. " G. T. Boag. | 32. Mr. K. Kay. |
| 11. " A. McG. C. Tampoe. | 33. " A. T. Luker. |
| 12. " S. H. Slater. | 34. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 13. " C. B. Cuttrell. | 35. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 14. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 36. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 15. " R. Foulkes. | 37. Raja of Panagal. |
| 16. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur. | 38. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 17. Mr. J. Bheemayya. | 39. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 18. " V. Cn. John. | 40. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 19. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur. | 41. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur. |
| 20. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. | 42. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 21. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 43. Moidu Sahib Bahadur. |
| | 44. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |

Ayes 18. Noes 44.

The motion was lost.

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

At this stage the Council rose for lunch.

After Lunch—(3 p.m.)**I****QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—cont.**

[Vide page 237 supra.]

STARRED QUESTION**Industries***The condition of the Carnatic Paper Mills.*

* 1847 A Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total amount lent by the Government to the Carnatic Paper Mill;

(b) what is the amount spent already in the concern;

(c) what is its present liability;

(d) whether one of its creditors is seeking a liquidation for non-payment of debts;

(e) whether the company has applied to Government for further assistance and if so, on what date and to what extent;

(f) why has the application not been disposed of yet;

(g) will the Government kindly lend the further loan at least to the extent of its liability immediately and the balance shortly; and

(h) what do they propose to do to safeguard their interests in the concern?

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A.—(a) Cash loan of	Rs. 4,71,000
Over draft with Imperial Bank ..	„ 1,34,469
	<hr/>
	6,05,469

(b) The value of the assets on 30th June 1927 is Rupees 21, 22, 162-12-2 as per the last balance sheet.

(c) Rs. 7,98,898-6-0 as per the last balance sheet.

(d) Yes.

(e) Yes. An application for Rs. 3,50,000 has been pending from October 1925.

(f) The delay has been due to the need felt for further investigation as to the commercial possibilities of the concern.

(g) & (h) This question is under examination.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—“ May I know if more than 15 lakhs of subscribed capital has been sunk in the concern ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ Yes, Sir. ”

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—“ May I know if the cash loan of Rs. 4,71,000 was lent on the condition that it should be entirely spent in discharging prior debts ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ Notice, Sir. ”

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the application for loan then made was for 6 lakhs ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ Yes. ”

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—“ May I know if it is a fact that this loan of Rs. 4,71,000 was made eight months after the application was made ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ I believe so. ”

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—“ May I know, Sir, after this loan was made whether the Tariff Board recommended a loan of 10 lakhs for this concern ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ Yes. ”

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—“ May I know whether the application referred to in answer to clause (c) was made subsequent to the recommendation of the Tariff Board, or rather in accordance with it ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ Notice, Sir. ”

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—“ May I know when this investigation was begun or whether the investigations were really begun ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ Investigations have already begun and there are some reports in our hands and they are under consideration. ”

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—“ How long ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ For more than a year. ”

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Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—“ May I know if the hon. Minister is aware that his predecessor in office when questioned some months back was making promises to pass early orders on the question of the Government taking up this concern ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ I do not know.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ May I know whether enquiries were made before giving this loan ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ I think so, Sir.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ May I know whether the Government were fully satisfied that it would be a profitable concern before they lent the four lakhs and odd ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ The assets justified the grant of the loan.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ Were they satisfied with the affairs of the concern before they lent the money ? ”

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—“ Mr. President, Sir, as far as I understand from the papers, only the value of the assets was considered in making the loan. The Government was not in a position to say whether a particular commercial concern was going to be a definite failure or not. They could not forecast the future of it.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ Am I to understand that the question of the concern proving successful or not was not taken into consideration when the money was lent ? ”

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—“ The general probability was that if properly run it would be successful.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ Did not this Government send for Mr. Raitt, the Paper Expert of the Government of India, to enquire and report on this matter ? ”

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—“ Mr. Raitt is an expert on particular aspects of paper-making. So far as these aspects were concerned, the Government were satisfied.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ Did he not report that the machinery, the situation, and everything about the mill were satisfactory and that it would end, in profit, but not in loss ? ”

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—“ I do not think he made any general recommendation of that sweeping nature.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ Did he object, previous to the lending of the money, on the ground that the machinery was not proper, that the situation was not proper, that the forests were far away and so on ? ”

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—“ He raised no objection with regard to the things that had been done there, but he animadverted on certain things which were not done.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ May I know the wish of the Opposition as to how long we are to continue this—the supplementary questions on this question ? ”

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Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Owing to the importance of the subject, I would like to fix half an hour"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The whole time is at the disposal of the Opposition."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Did Mr. Raitt recommend that six lakhs might be lent?"

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—"Not so far as we know, nor was it within Mr. Raitt's province as an expert on paper to give an opinion on the actual financial condition of a certain concern."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Did he mention in his report that after enquiry he was satisfied that the amount of 20 lakhs was properly spent and that six lakhs might be lent to the concern?"

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—"As far as I know, he made no definite statement of that kind, referring to the actual figures. As far as making paper, I remember now, a general report was made concerning the prospects of etc."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Was the Government satisfied that this concern could not go on unless they gave a further loan?"

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—"The Government have been assured by the Directorate that the only means they have of getting further money is by another loan."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Have the Government taken charge of the mill at Rajahmundry?"

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—"The Government in the Department of Industries have taken possession of the mill at Rajahmundry."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"With what view? Is it with the view of working the mill or selling it away to some European clique?"

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—"That matter is under consideration."
(Dr. B. S. Mallayya :—"The cat is out of the bag.")

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Is it the selling of the mill that is under consideration or the working of it, or both?"

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—"We have taken possession of the mill in pursuance of the legal rights we have over it. The matter is under consideration."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Without knowing what the next step would be, has the Government taken possession of the mill preventing the possibility of the Directorate working the mill?"

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—"Knowing what the further steps are, Government have taken possession of the mill. As to what particular step they are to take, that is under consideration."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Will the hon. Member mention what the possible steps are that are contemplated by the Government in this behalf?"

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—"The possible legal steps, I believe, are bringing it to sale as a creditor or working it ourselves, handing it back to the Directorate and a host of others."

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Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Without arriving at any decision with regard to the several steps, how could the hon. Member say that the Government have taken possession of the mill?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That has been answered."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Is it not a fact that some negotiations were going on before taking possession of this mill between a European clique and the Government?"

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—"I know of no European clique in this connexion."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Or European firm or a group or number of gentlemen highly interested in the development of this country?" (A voice : Best & Co.)

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—"The negotiations that have been going on have been with Indian gentlemen."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Was the Government aware that he was only an agent—the Indian gentleman had no status to go in for a bargain like this?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"That is a matter which is itself under enquiry."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Is it not a fact that the Finance Member is taking the whole file from the Development Minister and trying to sell away the mill to some European firm?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"It is not so, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Is any negotiation going on between certain European group and the Finance Member?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"There is not."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Does the Finance Member want that the Government should take up the mill and work it?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"As the hon. Mr. Tampoe said these questions are under consideration."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"How long, Sir?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"I can't say, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Is the hon. the Finance Member aware that by taking it up the Government is not going to realize even the amount it invested?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"No, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Would the hon. the Finance Member take care of the interests of the people and of the shareholders who have invested 16 lakhs of rupees in this firm?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"The duty of the Finance Member is to look after the interests of the Government and of the public purse."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Not of the people, is that so?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"Not of the individual shareholders."

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Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Not of the group of shareholders ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Not even of the group of shareholders. "

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Is he very particular about the interests of European firms—that they should be profited by the sale of this firm ? "

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" With reference to the answer to (f), when was the investigation begun, Sir ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Which investigation, may I ask ? "

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" The investigation referred to in (f) ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Investigations have been going on for considerable time, something like 18 months. "

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Who are the officers investigating Sir ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" There are various officers. "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" On a point of order. These questions are addressed to the hon. the Minister for Development but . . . "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am thinking of it. I can easily see the inconvenience caused to members by the Member in charge not answering the questions himself. The only alternative will be for the new Minister that has taken charge to demand notice for every supplementary question, and when he began demanding notice I thought it would be to the convenience of the House to allow the Development Secretary and the Finance Member who are both concerned with this, to give information. But if the Leader of the Opposition insists upon the Minister answering them, he will have to wait till next August. "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I make my position, clear, Sir ? I don't mind if the hon. the Finance Member, or the Secretary to the Development Department undertakes to answer these questions on behalf of the Development Minister. What I should like to know is where the responsibility for the answers should be placed ? "

3-15
p.m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" As far as any question of policy of the Government is concerned under the State-Aid to Industries Act, the Minister is to answer. As far as the financial aspect of the question is concerned, both the Development Secretary as well as the Finance Member are in possession of facts and they would better elucidate facts. "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I can understand so far as the financial aspect is concerned, but in regard to the question of policy. When my hon. Friend, Mr. Adinarayana Chetti, asked the question relating to the investigation, the hon. the Finance Member volunteered information. I should like to know whether the Development Minister or the Finance Member undertakes the responsibility for the answers ? "

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD :—" I wish to know, Sir, whether the Opposition can insist upon particular Member of Government giving the reply ? (Voices : Oh, Oh.) Because, the practice in the Assembly is, for any question put, any Member of Government can answer. "

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yes, we are trying to settle the procedure."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" On the question of procedure, may I ask whether the hon. the Development Minister takes the responsibility for all the answers given by either his Colleague the Finance Member, or the Development Secretary ?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" May I say, Sir, that I take the responsibility for any answer that I make ?"

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" My question was intended for the Development Minister, whether he takes full responsibility for all the answers to supplementary questions, whether answered by the hon. the Finance Member or by the Development Secretary ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Every answer made by the Finance Member is taken as one from the Government."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" With regard to the investigation, the hon. the Finance Member said that several people have been investigating the question. May I know the names of the investigators and their qualifications ?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" May I say, Sir, that I made several answers in this House because I am anxious to give information which is at my disposal and I have been called to question for doing so ? I do not myself propose to answer any further questions. This question was allowed and special facilities were given ; and as hon. Members of the Opposition have chosen to treat it as an offence on my part to attempt to give information to them, I do not see why I should attempt to do so any further."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" As the hon. the Finance Member is not in a mood to answer, the supplementary questions are to be addressed to the Minister."

Mr. S. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I am sorry that the hon. Finance Member should have misunderstood the point of order raised. We are only anxious to know where to place the responsibility (hear, hear), so that such of the powers as can be exercised by the Opposition can be exercised in case the responsibility is taken by the Development Minister. Now the Development Minister has been bold enough to say that he accepts responsibility for all the answers given by the Finance Member ; certainly we have nothing to dispute whether the answer is given by the temporary Minister for Development or by the permanent Secretary for Development. We cannot understand why the Finance Member should feel offended at this parliamentary interruption of raising a point of order on this question."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" The leader of the Opposition knows that any Member of Government who answers questions on behalf of the Government accepts full responsibility."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know, Sir, if the Tariff Board has gone into this matter ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Notice Sir."

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know if the Tariff Board has recommended a loan of 10 lakhs to this concern ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" We will be glad to have an answer. We want to know whether the Government has at any time taken the market value of the concern ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" The assets of the company were prepared by Government."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I take it that the assets given here are the assets as taken by the Director of Industries, or whether it refers to the balance-sheet ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" Director of Industries."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" In view of that, I want to know whether the Director of Industries has taken this as the correct asset ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" Mr. President, Sir, the valuation of the mill for the purposes of the loan was done by the Director of Industries and it appears in the balance sheet."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know what is the valuation of the assets as given by the Director of Industries for the purpose of giving a loan ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know if Government has received notice of a petition in the High Court ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" There is nothing in the file to show that Government knew it."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know, Sir, on whose information, (d) has been answered ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" We understand so, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know, Sir, from whom the Government understand it ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" From the creditor."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Does it mean that the creditor has reported to Government that he has applied for liquidation ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Yes."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" In reply to question (d) whether one of its creditors is seeking a liquidation for non-payment of debts, the answer given is ' Yes '. Does the Government know that a petition has been put in the High Court ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" We have heard so."

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know, in view of that, whether the Government will take any steps to see that liquidation proceedings are not proceeded with and that Government would see that the concern may not be sold ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" I fail to see how it is a function of the Government under the State-aid to Industries Act. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I only say that the Government has not realized its responsibility for the creditor to see that the concern is not sold or taken possession of by the Official Receiver and the money is got by some means or other ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" We are not now in a position to say. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I ask, Sir, whether it is not a fact that if an Official Receiver is appointed the property will have to be in the hands of the Official Receiver for purposes of sale ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" I want notice, Sir. We have to take legal opinion on that. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know, Sir, if the name of the Hindu gentleman is confidential and whether he is not acting on behalf of a group of foreigners ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" Notice, Sir. "

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Mr. President, Sir, when the cash loan of Rs. 4,71,000 was granted to this concern, did the Government promise any working capital ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" As far as I know, no such promise was given. "

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Was there no promise of a working capital at the time the loan was advanced ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" Notice, Sir. "

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know whether the person who is dealing with the Government in this matter does not belong to the Best and Company ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" As far as I know, he does not. "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Mr. President, Sir, in reply to question (f) the Government say that the delay has been due to the need felt for further investigation as to the commercial possibilities of the concern. May I know whether these investigations are besides what have been carried on by both Messrs. Raitt and Thomas ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" These are in addition to these investigations. "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Who was the gentleman who was entrusted to carry on this investigation ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" At present the Director of Industries has been asked to investigate. "

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Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ May I know, Sir, whether between the investigation of Messrs. Raitt and Thomas and at present the Director of Industries' investigation, there was any other investigation carried on by any other gentleman ? ”

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—“ I believe, it was the Forest department.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ May I ask, Sir, whether it is not the legitimate occupation of the Forest Officer to investigate this question of the commercial possibility ? ”

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—“ The legitimate function of the Forest Officer is to see how much bamboo there was to meet the demand.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ Was not the Forest Officer's opinion with regard to the availability of bamboo got even before the examination of Messrs. Raitt and Thomas ? ”

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—“ More detailed information was got later.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ May I take it that the Director of Industries recommended to the Government of Madras a grant of 4 lakhs cash and an overdraft of 2 lakhs without the opinion of the Forest Officer about the availability of bamboo ? ”

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—“ We had the opinion of the Forest Officer.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ Is it a fact that the Director of Industries recommended that this mill should be worked so that people may know that it is in working order. Is it his last recommendation ? ”

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—“ Notice, Sir.”

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—“ Is it a fact, Sir, that Government wants to transfer their mortgage right to a firm of Europeans and Persians ? ”

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—“ The whole question is under the consideration of Government.”

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—“ May I know, Sir, if the mortgage bond consists a clause for foreclosure and for sale ? ”

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—“ Notice, Sir.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ May I know from the Development Minister whether he is aware of any paper being made there now ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ At Madras or at Rajahmundry ? ”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Are you making any paper in Madras ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ That is what I am asking.”

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ May I know what the Government propose to do to get back the money they had already advanced ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ That is under consideration.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ As the self-imposed time-limit of the Opposition has now expired, the Council will now proceed with the consideration of the demands.

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III—cont.

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR 1928-29—cont.

DEMAND XXIII—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :--“ On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

‘ that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 8.37 lakhs under Demand XXIII—Civil Veterinary Services. ’ ”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :--“ The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 8.37 lakhs under Demand XXIII—Civil Veterinary Services.”

3-30
p.m.

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :--“ Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move
‘ that the allotment of Rs. 3,75,300 for touring establishments be reduced by Rs. 100 ’

to urge the need for more dispensaries at centres within easy reach of the villagers and for more touring assistants to treat their cattle.

“ Sir, the other day I spoke of cattle being the wealth of the agriculturist. This morning, I am glad to find Mr. Congreve seconding me and also stating that he was very sorry to find that the poor specimens of the cattle he has come across in several places really did not very much contribute to the wealth of the province. Whatever it may be, even the wretched specimens of cattle that the agriculturist has for carrying on his operations must be very carefully attended to. The hon. the Minister himself, when he moved the demand for more serum for inoculation against rinderpest, felt that this epidemic was the cause of very great mortality of the cattle, especially in the villages. And my object in tabling this token cut, Sir, is to urge upon the Government the need for having certain hospitals in taluks within easy reach of the villagers and of the people generally in the rural areas.

“ With regard to almost all these questions, the one thing that stands in the way of the good intentions of the Government and of their activities not materializing or bearing fruit is the fact of illiteracy and want of education. The villagers, especially those in the remote villages, far away from the trunk roads and railway stations, have not the slightest idea of what is done by Government for their own good to enable them to carry on their work satisfactorily with profit to themselves and those dependent on them. Therefore, I think that more funds ought to be allotted for this department and certain dispensaries should be started not in the big centres but in certain taluks within easy reach of the people in the rural areas.

“ Again, Sir, it is necessary that we should have more touring assistants. That again is a question of a more liberal allotment. I am sorry that hon. Members who have also tabled motions recommending the appointment of touring assistants at least one for each taluk have not pressed them. But, Sir, these are really very beneficial to the agriculturist and unless something is done to see that all the benefits which this department exists for conferring on the agriculturist are extended to them, I think there will be no hope of a great progress being possible in this direction.

“ I have already spoken, Sir, of the great havoc wrought by rinderpest, and I have also drawn the attention of the House to the fact that the old resources namely of the villagers resorting to an expert in the field of cattle disease is failing them, because with the death of many of these experts also,

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the recipes have vanished. So that the ryots have to depend more or less on themselves. Unless therefore they are made to realize the fact that there are dispensaries for them and they can, if they take the trouble of taking the cows down to the hospital, get some relief, and efforts are made to impress on the head of the department that some more touring assistants ought to be immediately appointed and deputed to infected places to study the nature of the disease and supply the remedy, a great deal of havoc will continue to be wrought.

"Now, all that implies the existence of a large staff. Sir, recently I heard of an attempt made by some gentlemen of the Tanjore district to start an insurance company to insure cattle. Although it does not come under this subject, that is one way of advertising the fact that villagers must join these insurance societies and the existence of these insurance societies will at least result in more touring assistants being employed by them in order that this disease may be arrested from a business point of view. So, for these reasons, Sir, I press on the hon. Minister the urgent need for more touring assistants and more dispensaries being located at centres within easy reach of the villagers."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, the present safeguards afforded to the cultivators and ryots by way of veterinary assistance is not adequate. In the Administration Report for 1926-27, it is stated that Nilgiris was one of the districts that suffered severely by rinderpest. Coming as I do from the Nilgiris, I know, Sir, that many of the cultivators and shepherds had to pay a heavy toll to the rinderpest. The Mover of this motion has clearly stated that provision must be made for more veterinary assistants to tour round the districts. I think it is high time that it is done. Apart from that, Sir, even in dispensaries enough supply of serum is not kept. In the recent outbreak I know that the main dispensary at Ootacamund had not enough serum to meet the demand. Sir, I understand that the system of serum-alone inoculation is not very successful. The other method they used, viz., the serum-simultaneous method, is more effective. But in the absence of the serum, I do not think they can do anything. As the agriculturists mainly depend on the cattle, if the cattle were to be carried away by this outbreak of rinderpest, it is a sad thing. Apart from there not having enough manure to manure their fields, they are losing heavily by purchasing new cattle. I know, Sir, shepherds who live on the produce given by cows had to fare badly in the recent outbreak of rinderpest. So, I request the hon. the Minister in charge to make adequate provision so that all the dispensaries may be supplied with the necessary serum required for the serum-simultaneous method of inoculation and to depute as many veterinary assistants as possible to tour round the district to safeguard the interests of the cultivators."

* Mr. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA:—"Mr. President, the cattle form the backbone of the agriculturist. As such Government should take steps to safeguard the interests of the cattle. The present system of veterinary help is not quite satisfactory on account of not having many assistants. Mr. President, especially in the Ceded Districts, the condition of the cattle is very bad. They die especially in summer season and the veterinary establishment which is located in the centre of the district is not able to come and attend to the urgent needs of the villagers. The Minister who

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is in charge of the subject should start this work in his tours throughout the Presidency and I am sure this would be a good means to start the relief work. Sir, the Minister in charge of this portfolio has to take care of these poor animals and I am sure that he would start with a good work as a good omen and provide as many veterinary assistants as possible in every centre."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Sir, the object of the Government is to have one dispensary for each taluk in the near future. At present there are not enough dispensaries in the Presidency. Twelve dispensaries are provided for this year and twelve will be sanctioned for each year hereafter.

"We want more trained hands to run the dispensaries and as I had already said the other day, we want more men to undergo training in the Veterinary College. With a view to have more men, we are increasing the number of stipends from 15 to 40. As we get more men, we hope to run more dispensaries. Where there are no dispensaries, duly qualified veterinary surgeons are stationed to do relief work during outbreaks. If there are no outbreaks, they run taluk dispensaries in large villages for a number of months. Therefore we are trying our best to see that the Veterinary department does useful work in the interior villages also.

"As regards the serum method propounded by the other hon. Member, I have already stated, Sir, that the serum-simultaneous method is a more complicated one, which can be done only by efficient and skilled surgeons. As time goes on, we will be able to get more skilled men from the College and we hope to introduce this new method at a very early date."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Does the hon. Member press the motion?"

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"No, Sir."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move

'that the allotment of Rs. 2,72,100 for hospitals and dispensaries be reduced by Rs. 100'

to draw the attention of the Government to the need for extending the work of the Veterinary department and to the grievances of the veterinary surgeons."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member can move only the latter part."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"Yes, Sir. I find from the report, Sir, that the Veterinary College does not attract sufficient number of students. In 1926-27, only eleven people graduated from the Veterinary College, that is, six men short of the number required for the year 1927-28. The reason alleged for this is that there was a reduction in the number of stipends given to these people and accordingly it has been proposed that the number of stipends should be increased. The number of stipends has probably already been increased. The real causes of the unpopularity of the Veterinary College seem, however, to be different. The pay and prospects of the veterinary subordinates are not attractive enough. The training given at the college is rather short. I believe the subject of extending the

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[Mr. A. B. Shetty]

course in the Veterinary College from three years to four years is under consideration. The affiliation of the Veterinary College to the Madras University was proposed by the Veterinary Graduates Association several years ago. The Veterinary Advisor to the Government also made mention of it in his evidence before the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

"It would be well, Sir, if the Veterinary College is affiliated to the Madras University, at least when the course is extended to four years. Such affiliation would raise the importance of the veterinary science and the veterinary profession and give it greater dignity. The veterinary subordinates are, as I said, low-paid and they are discontented with their lot. If we compare the salaries given to them with the salaries of subordinates in other departments, we find that they compare not at all favourably. In the Punjab as well as in Bombay, the subordinates of the Veterinary department get better pay. In the Punjab, they start on Rs. 100 and by increments of Rs. 10, go up to Rs. 300. In Bombay, the veterinary assistants start on Rs. 60 and get a maximum of Rs. 140, by increments of Rs. 4. In the case of veterinary inspectors in Bombay, the salary is Rs. 150—225. But here, the starting pay of veterinary assistants is only Rs. 60 and the maximum is Rs. 120. The chances of subordinates to rise above this pay are very rare, as there are only ten posts in the selection grade. No house-rent allowance is given as it was being done formerly. There is little or no scope for private practice. I hope, Sir, that the grievances of these people in the matter of pay and prospects as well as in other matters like the examination at the end of the post-graduate course will receive early consideration at the hands of the hon. the Minister. It is very regrettable to note that this department gets only nine and odd lakhs, and for new expenditure, only Rs. 37,600 has been allotted for the coming year. This is a department, Sir, which requires much more funds and considering the importance of cattle to ryots, it ought to have better claims on the attention of the Government."

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p.m.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I strongly endorse the remarks made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty. Without repeating his arguments, I may draw attention to the passage in the General Administration Report for 1926-27, which states that there were eight vacancies at the end of the year in the subordinate staff, and that skilled men were not available. They cannot attract students to the college, because the service itself is not attractive. The pay of the subordinates is not only very low compared with the pay of subordinates in other sister Presidencies, but very low even compared with the pay of corresponding subordinates in other departments in this Presidency. I shall take, Sir, one service after another. First, in the Registration department, the minimum pay of a Sub-Registrar is Rs. 75 and the maximum is Rs. 200. Recently, after constant agitation carried on by myself and others in this Council, their pay has been fixed, on the recommendation of a sympathetic Inspector-General, to a maximum of Rs. 250. Similarly, in the case of the Deputy and Assistant Tahsildars, the maximum pay has been fixed at Rs. 200. Again, Sub-Inspectors of Police get a maximum of Rs. 150. The maximum pay of Deputy Inspectors of Schools is Rs. 250, and their minimum is Rs. 75. Similarly, the pay of Sub-Assistant Surgeons is Rs. 75—200 and that of agricultural demonstrators Rs. 85—250. The veterinary assistants however get a minimum pay of Rs. 60 and

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their maximum is Rs. 175. The educational training required of these assistant veterinary officers is higher than that required for subordinates of the other departments I have now mentioned.

“The department is carried on unsatisfactorily in other ways also. As regards the serum used, it is a simple waste of Government money, because it is worse than useless. For the past three or four years this House has been urging the adoption of the serums simultaneous method; but now the hon. the Minister comes forward and says that there are no skilled men. There are men available, I know, and if they are given a small training, they will be quite up to the mark. But the service is so unattractive and the pay offered is so low that naturally vacancies cannot be filled up. I hope the hon. the Minister will carefully consider these things. I am told that recently the Government have refused to increase the pay of these officers. I should think that next to the Forest department, this department is very badly managed. They do not look to the wants of the people. Member after Member on both sides of the House has drawn attention to the unsatisfactory nature of the serum used; but the hon. the Finance Member and the hon. the Minister have both turned a deaf ear to our demands. I say that immediate steps should be taken to improve things.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“The hon. Member is repeating his own arguments.”

* The ZAMINDAR OF KALLIKOTA :—“Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support this motion. The subordinates of this department, after a strenuous and risky study of three years in the Veterinary College, are paid a starting salary of Rs. 60—lowest paid to any professional man of so many years' professional training—and they rise by annual increments of Rs. 4 to the maximum of Rs. 120. 90 per cent of these poor subordinates have to retire on Rs. 60 per month, as their maximum is only Rs. 120 and only 10 per cent reach a maximum salary of Rs. 175 in the selection grade of Rs. 125—5—175. Sir, I wish to compare these subordinates with the medical men. In the Medical department the Sub-Assistant Surgeon is started on Rs. 75—5—150 and 15 per cent are allowed a selection grade of Rs. 200. The courses of study in the Madras Veterinary College compare very favourably with those of any medical school. The Veterinary Surgeon has to read comparative medicine and surgery and he has to pass also a riding test. The Government in their anxiety to get cheap Veterinary Surgeons in as short a time as possible have cramped the course in the Madras Veterinary College into one of three years and thus made the life of the veterinary student a very strenuous one. The course should be extended to four years. The usefulness of the Veterinary Surgeon to the community, especially to the agricultural community is in no way inferior to that of the medical Sub-Assistant Surgeons. While the latter has got the opportunity of some private practice, the Veterinary Surgeon has none as he has to treat mostly the poor man's cattle. Besides this three years' training, many of the subordinates in the Civil Veterinary Department have undergone an additional course of six months in the Madras Veterinary College, i.e., the post-graduate course. The claims of these people to be brought to the same level as the Sub-Assistant Surgeons have been represented to the Government by successive Veterinary Advisers many a time, but the poor Veterinary Surgeon seems to have had no opportunity of enlisting the sympathy of the hon. Ministers.

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[The Zamindar of Kallikota]

"The subordinates in other Government departments rise up to a maximum of Rs. 250 and Rs. 300 but in this service, the maximum is only Rs. 175. The selection grade is only for 10 per cent of the cadre, whereas, elsewhere the selection grades are 15 per cent at least. For the whole Presidency, the gazetted provincial appointments in the Civil Veterinary department are only about 10 and recently even to these recruitment was made directly, depriving the chances of the subordinates to rise up to the few higher posts that exist.

"The Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in charge of hospitals had been promised in the Madras Veterinary College rent-free quarters and house-rent allowances. The present incumbents enjoyed this privilege for some time in return for services rendered to the in-patients and urgent cases at all hours of the day and night. Now this privilege of rent-free quarters has been withdrawn, but still they have to attend to the in-patients and urgent cases at all hours. This is very unfair. They are made to live in the quarters provided for them by Government within the premises of the hospital and to pay 10 per cent of their salary as rent.

"In short, owing to low minimum and maximum salary, meagre increments, withdrawal of free quarters or house-rent allowances, low percentage of appointments in the selection grade and no chances to rise to the provincial cadre, there is a lot of discontent among the subordinates of the department and it is difficult to expect efficient service from such subordinates.

"To a question asked by my hon. Friend, Mr. A. B. Shetty, in October 1927, the Government replied that the grievances and requests of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons are under their consideration. I regret that until now no favourable decision has been arrived at. I ask the hon. the Minister what his attitude is towards the poor veterinary subordinates and when he expects to redress their grievances."

MR. P. ANJANEYULU:—"Sir, I move that the question be now put."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Minister has not yet replied."

* The hon. MR. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Mr. President, for the information of the hon. Members of this House, I shall give the scale of pay of these officers in the other provinces.

"In Bombay, the pay of Veterinary Inspectors is Rs. 75—350 and that of Veterinary Assistants Rs. 64—126. There are also Veterinary Inspectors and lecturers there drawing a salary of Rs. 150—5—200. In Bengal, the pay of the Veterinary Assistants is Rs. 50—170 and that of the Inspectors Rs. 120—170. In the United Provinces the Veterinary Assistants are on the scale of Rs. 45—160. In the Punjab, the pay of the Veterinary Assistants is only Rs. 60—90 and that of the Inspectors Rs. 120—170. It would therefore appear that the scale of pay in this Presidency compares favourably with those in the other provinces. The matter also came up previously, some time ago, and nothing seems to have been done. Again, it was pointed out that there was a difference in the courses prescribed for the medical and the veterinary students. The medical course runs up to four years, whereas the veterinary course is only for three years, and the men in the Medical department are therefore much better off than those in the Veterinary department. If the course of study is to be extended over a longer period, and if we are able to have skilled men, certainly their claims will be favourably considered.

[Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar] [30th March 1928]

"As regards the serum, referred to by hon. Mr. Saldanha, I have already stated that the serum . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The motion under consideration now relates to the scale of pay of the officers of the Veterinary department."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Are they allowed private practice?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"As regards free quarters, I understand that the officers have applied for Government quarters saying that they should be supplied either with free quarters or should be given house-rent allowance. I shall see what I can do for them in the matter, when a suitable opportunity occurs."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"I do not press my motion, Sir."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"With your permission, Sir, may I know whether we can take advantage of Mr. Slater's presence in the House?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"No, not at all."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move—

'that the allotment of Rs. 8.37 lakhs for Civil Veterinary Services be reduced by Rs. 1.60'

in order to discuss the question of eliminating the scrub bulls of the country.

"Sir, there are bulls of the poorest quality. There is a good deal to be said on the necessity of the Veterinary department, at least for the purpose of reducing the disease of the cattle; but the best method to fight the disease is to eliminate bulls of poor quality. At present, Sir, this work is being carried on by the Agricultural department. I want to suggest that this work may be taken up by the Veterinary department, and if the veterinarians carry on this work during their tours, they will be able to eliminate a lot of disease-carrying poor bulls.

p.m. "And for this purpose it is better if strong and pure bred bulls are maintained. And to supplement this, undesirable scrub bulls should be castrated."

* Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE:—"Mr. President, if the hon. Member means to render the ordinary village bull innocuous to the herd, it can be done only by surgical operation and we shall take his suggestion into consideration. But to do so on a large scale we have not the necessary staff. And what is more there is no legal authority to enforce it on all scrub bulls, unless we have the consent of the owners and the support of the public."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The question that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding 8.37 lakhs under Demand XXIII—Civil Veterinary Services was put to vote and carried and the grant was made.

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DEMAND XXIV—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move—

‘ that Government be granted a sum not exceeding 9.20 lakhs under Demand XXIV—Co-operative Societies ’.”

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—“ Sir, I move—

‘ to reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,500 for Registrar by Rs. 100 ’

to discuss the development of co-operative organizations.

“ Sir, there has been an increase in the number of co-operative societies and banks. Though that is gratifying yet it must be admitted that, as has been admitted by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mr. Hood, these banks and societies though intended to relieve the indebtedness of the agriculturist have not achieved that object. I myself was an eye-witness of the appalling lengths to which this evil has spread. In a place called Marneri in the Tanjore taluk I have seen the people of that place carrying about 2,000 kalams of paddy immediately after harvest to their creditors at Trichinopoly. Now the rates of interest are certainly abnormal; generally it is 12 per cent and sometimes more, and if the debtor does not pay interest for a certain number of months he has to pay compound interest. I am sorry to find in the report that the Land Mortgage Banks are not working satisfactorily. Therefore this problem of indebtedness has not yet been satisfactorily solved. When co-operative societies are started in the villages people are eager to get loans but when it comes to payment of interest or capital I find in many places the villagers absconding when the Co-operative Inspectors go there. Hence you have those overdues that figure in the list. Further it is said in the report and admitted by the Registrar that this is due to lack of adequate supervision. I would also urge that panchayats, unions or other organizations pledged to spread co-operation should not take part in political and party activities (hear, hear) but should work with disinterested motives. Besides, just at the time when a larger staff is required I find the department introducing the principle of retrenchment (laughter) so that in an office of the Assistant Registrar where there were formerly eight or nine clerks you find four or five clerks. They are overburdened with work and therefore they cannot discharge their work satisfactorily.

“ I say knowledge of co-operation ought to be spread among the illiterate people. I am glad to find that when Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar visited Tanjore as Development Minister to preside over the Co-operative Conference he insisted on the opening of educational courses in co-operation. Reference was also made to the work of one educational centre. I think it would be advantageous to have such classes opened in places not like Kumbakonam and other large centres where we have a number of retired officials and cultured mirasdars but chiefly in taluks where we have a large number of poor ignorant ryots.

“ Then, Sir, the central banks attract large deposits with the result that there is very little difference between the interest paid by these banks and that of the Imperial Bank. I therefore suggest there should be a reduction in the rate of interest at which money is lent to the co-operative societies. I press on the hon. Minister the need for investigation so that co-operation may be conducted on sound lines, otherwise the main object with which these

[Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar]

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co-operative societies were started and also central and small banks and Land Mortgage Banks were brought into existence, the very object, namely, to afford substantial relief to the agricultural and the labouring classes, especially in this matter of indebtedness will not be realized. 'I for one, and I hope every one in this House, think that this co-operation will be the salvation of the country. (Cries of 'Oh' from the Swarajists.) It has been the salvation of many countries in Europe and it is by means of this co-operation that the working classes, the labouring classes and the poorer classes have been rescued from the subjection and control of the capitalists. The capitalist has under his control the factors of production and distribution. In Holland, in Belgium, Germany and other countries (a voice: 'In Russia too') we find that as a result of the spread of this co-operation on sound lines the labouring classes and the poor agriculturists are self-reliant. This has destroyed the centralization of profits and this has solved the problem of lock-outs. As regards ruinous litigation the question was put to the Registrar when he appeared before the Commission to give evidence as to whether co-operation has put an end to it and he said, without facts and figures before him, that on the whole there was improvement. I do not believe in these vague generalities. This movement prevents the impoverishment of the masses and saves them from the clutches of the money-lenders. Just as in the West co-operation has made the people independent, has taught them to realize their power, their influence for good likewise I think if the work is carried on and if the hon. Minister who has just taken this portfolio vigorously goes into this question to see that the poor agricultural classes are afforded real relief, then co-operation in this province will make the people self-reliant, will put a stop to the abuse of litigation, will save them from the clutches of the money-lenders and make their lives happier and more prosperous."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, I rise to oppose this motion. But at the same time I will be failing in my duty if I did not say a few words in appreciation of what Government has done for the expansion of the co-operative movement. I know, Sir, that Government have been doing something for the depressed classes. No doubt they have started co-operative societies but there are a few defects here and there and I hope the hon. the new Minister who has taken charge of this portfolio will move to afford better facilities for the depressed classes, by fixing a different ratio of the share capital. The rule now prevailing is to give equal opportunities to all classes of people who start co-operative organizations."

"Speaking about building societies there is a certain amount of delay in sanctioning loans which causes a great deal of discouragement among the members. I know the conditions in Nilgiris where we enjoy only a four months building season. The present rules are, the application has generally to be made to the Deputy Registrar and he in turn forwards it to the Registrar and there a certain amount of delay takes place. I may say that a great deal of interest has been taken by the Co-operative Department in encouraging building societies, and I would request Government to see that very little delay takes place, or rather shall I say that no delay takes place in sanctioning loans."

Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM:—"எங்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு ஐக்கிய நாணய சங்கங்கள் மிகவும் அவசியமானவை. சங்கங்களை கற்பக விருட்சத்திற்குச் சமமாக உணர்கின்றேன். எங்களுக்காக ஏற்பட்

30th March 1928] [Swami A. S. Sahajanandam]

டின்ன சங்கங்களை இரண்டு வகையாகப் பிரிக்கலாம். ஒன்று கோவாபரேட்
 டிவ் ரெகுலர் டிபார்ட்மென்ட் மூலம் ஏற்பட்டவை, மற்றொன்று லேபர்
 டிபார்ட்மென்ட் மூலம் ஏற்பட்ட ஸொஸைட்டிகள். முற்கூறியவை
 நல்ல வேலைகளைச் செய்கின்றன. ஆனால் லேபர் டிபார்ட்மென்ட் மூலம்
 ஏற்பட்ட ஸொஸைட்டிகள் நல்ல வேலைகளைச் செய்யவில்லை யென்றே
 சொல்லுவேன். தாலூகா ரெவினியூ அதிகாரிகள் கிராமங்களுக்குச் செல்
 வும்போது ஆங்குள்ள குறைகளை ஜில்லா லேபர் ஆபீஸருக்கு எழுது
 கிறார்கள். உடனே லேபர் ஆபீஸர் ஒரு ரெவினியூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டரை
 அனுப்புகிறார். அவர் கிராமத்திற்குச் சென்று அதிகாராவிடர்களுக்கு
 மனைக்கட்டுகள் அவசியம் என்று தெரிவிக்கிறார். உடனே ஒரு சங்கத்
 தைக்கூட்டி அதன் மூலம் மனைக் கட்டுகள் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கத்
 தாராது புறம்போக்கு நிலமாயிருந்து இலவசமாகக் கொடுப்பதாயிருந்
 தாலும் அங்கும் ஒரு ஸொஸைட்டி ஏற்படுத்தி முதலில் பங்காக ரூபாய்
 ஐந்தேகால் வாங்குகிறார்கள். ஆனால் அந்த ஸொஸைட்டிகளுக்கு மனைக்
 கட்டு கடன்களில்லாமையால் அவைகள் கிராமமாக வேலை செய்கின்றன.
 மனைக்கட்டுகள் கொடுப்பதற்கு புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களில்லாத விடங்களில்
 அரசாங்கத்தார் நிலைக்கு வாங்கிக்கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கத்தார் நிலம்
 வாங்க முதலில் கொடுத்த தொகைக்கு ஷேர்வாங்கிய மனைக்கட்டுகளை
 அடமானமாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு அடமானக் கடனைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கு ஐக்ய
 நாணயச் சங்கம் ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். சங்கத்தின் அங்கத்தினர்
 களிடம் மாதா மாதம் ஒவ்வொரு ரூபாயாக வருவிக்கிறார்கள் இப்படி
 தென்னாற்காடு முதலான ஜில்லாக்களில் நடைபெறுகின்றது. உதா
 ரணமாக, ஒருவனுக்கு நூற்றைம்பது ரூபாய்களுக்கு மனைக்கட்டு வாங்கிக்
 கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தத் தொகைக்கு மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு வட்டி
 ரூபாய் ஒண்ணரை யாகிறது. அங்கத்தினரிடம் மாதம் ஒரு ரூபாய்க்கு
 மேல் வாங்க முடியாது. அங்கத்தினன் மாதம் ஒரு ரூபாய் கொடுக்கி
 ருன். இப்படி இவன் வருஷ முழுவதும் கொடுத்த பிறகு தனது கட
 னில் 12 ரூபாய்கள் கழிந்தவிட்டது என்று நினைக்கிறான். ஆனால் அவ
 னுக்கு வட்டி வருஷத்தில் 18 ரூபாய்களாகிறது. அதில் 12 ரூபாய்கள்
 போனால் வட்டியில் ஆறு ரூபாய்கள் பாக்கி நிற்கின்றன. இருபது வரு
 ஷங்களானால் அசல் இருதவடியே இருக்க வட்டியில் கொடுத்த இரு
 நூற்றைம்பது போக பாக்கி வட்டி 120 ஆகிறது. முடிவில் கொடுத்
 தது போக வாங்கிய மனைக்கட்டுப் போவதோடு உள்ள சொத்தும் போகு
 நிலைமை யேற்பட்டு விடுகிறது. ஆதலால் மனைக்கட்டுக்காக ஏற்பட்
 டிருக்கும் சங்கங்களால் யாதொரு பயனும் உண்டாகாது. மேற்படி சங்
 கங்களால் ஐக்ய நாணயச் சங்கங்களின் பயன் சித்திப்பதில்லை. கடன்
 தீருமட்டும் அவர்கள் சங்கங்கள் மூலம் கொடுக்கல் வாங்கலாதி ஐக்கிய
 இயக்கத்தின் பயனையடைய முடியாது. ஆதலால் மனைக்கட்டுகளுக்காக
 சர்க்கார் தீர்வை வாங்கும் காலத்திலேயே மனைக்கட்டு கடன்களுக்கு வரு
 ஷத்தில் இவ்வளவு கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நிச்சயித்து அப்படியே வரு
 விப்பது நலமாயிருக்கும். செங்கல்பட்டு ஜில்லாவில் இப்படி நடைபெறு
 கிறது. 'தக்கோமன்னியூல் லிஸ்டம்' அதுவே. அப்படியே தென்னாற்காடு
 ஜில்லா முதலான இடங்களிலும் வருவித்துக்கொண்டு ஐக்ய நாணயச் சங்
 கங்களில் பண லேவாதேவி செய்யும்படி விட்டுவிட்டால் சங்கங்களின்
 பயனை யனுபவிப்பார்கள்.

[Swami A. S. Sahajanandam]

[30th March 1928]

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“ஐக்கிய சங்கங்களிலும் தீண்டாமையா?—ரெகுலர் இலாகாவில் ஏற்பட்டுள்ள சங்கங்களுக்கு யூனியன்களேற்பட்டுள்ளன. மேற்படி சங்கங்களுக்கு ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் கோவாபரேட்டிவ் அர்பன் பாங்க் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சங்கங்கள் யூனியன் மூலம் ஜில்லா பாங்கோடு சம்பந்தம் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. பணம் அனுப்பவும் வாங்கவும் அவைகளுக்கு மிகவும் அனுகூலங்களிருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் லேபர் ஆபீஸர்கள் மூலம் ஏற்பட்ட ஆதிதிராவிட சங்கங்களுக்கு யூனியனில்லை. சென்னையிலுள்ள கிறிஸ்டியன் ஸென்ட்ரல் பாங்குக்குப் பணம் அனுப்பவேண்டும். மணியார்டர் செலவு என்ன ஆகிறதென்பதைக் கவனித்து பாருங்கள். அன்றியும் சென்னையிலுள்ள கிறிஸ்டியன் ஸென்ட்ரல் பாங்குக்கு மந்தைய சங்கங்கள் அங்கங்களாதலால் தகவல் தெரியலோ ஜெனரல்பாடி மீட்டிங்குக்கோ வருவதாயிருந்தால் என்ன செலவாகும். திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவிலிருந்து சென்னைக்கு வருவதாயிருந்தால் எவ்வளவு கஷ்டம் ஏற்படும், உணர்ந்தபார்க்கவேண்டும். மந்தைய யூனியன்களிலும் ஜில்லா பாங்குகளிலும் மேற்படி ஆதிதிராவிட சங்கங்களை சேர்க்காமலிருப்பதற்கு காரணம் ஜாதி கொடுமையல்லவா. ஐக்கியநாணயச் சங்கத்திலுமா நாங்கள் தீண்டாதவர்களாயிருக்கவேண்டும். ஆதலால் லேபர் டிபார்ட்மென்ட் மூலம் எங்களுக்காக ஏற்பட்டுவரும்ஸொஸைட்டிகளால் அவற்றின் பயனையடையவும், மந்தைய யூனியன்களோடு சம்பந்தமிருக்கவும், ஜில்லா அர்பன் பாங்கோடு சம்பந்தமிருக்கவும் அரசாங்கத்தார் செய்யவேண்டும். அல்லது எங்களுக்காக ஒரு தனி பாங்க் ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.”

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—“ Sir, in supporting this motion I should like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the vagaries of the department in the city of Madras. There was a time when there were only 30 or 35 societies in the city; but there are now more than 100 societies. I understand that these societies have been started promiscuously in order to create the necessity for a post of Assistant Registrar. Many of these societies are Adi-Dravida societies. Unfortunately their level of literacy is not sufficient to work the societies to the best advantage. Many of these societies have large overdues and the department seems to have called upon them to liquidate these societies. These societies have asked the Government for an extension of time so that they may rectify their errors. They have also appointed an enquiry committee consisting among others of Messrs. Ramadas and M. C. Raja. One of the societies has already been liquidated and three more are pending. Since orders were passed, collections are coming in and they are also prepared to advance the interest. These societies ought not to be liquidated, but must be given a chance. I would request the hon. Minister to postpone liquidation for six months or an year, or if that is not possible at least till the enquiry committee has made its recommendations.”

* Mr. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA :—“ Mr. President, Sir, the advantages of co-operative societies are well recognized, especially by our community which has been oppressed by the caste Hindus. There are instances of loans taken several years back, but though several instalments have been paid, the capital remains unpaid for future generations even. It is no wonder therefore that on account of the social difficulties, their illiteracy, and their servitude, they are in the hands of the leechlike money-lenders and cruel

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landlords. This can be only remedied if the Labour department in the district contains a large number of members of the depressed classes and they have a net work of co-operative societies. Though we have a separate department for this I have no faith in the success of this department for the depressed classes. It requires a certain amount of paternal care. The Fisheries department includes in its activities the education of fishermen children also. The Labour department also should be worked on the same lines."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, the hon. Members who have preceded me have said enough to show that it is not all well with the co-operative department as it is at present worked. Some months back, when another Ministry was in power, in this House a resolution was brought to appoint a committee to overhaul the department in this province. The fate of that unfortunate resolution is fresh in our minds. The then hon. Minister instead of giving effect to the long-cherished desire of the House for a committee consisting of representative members of this House among others, which would have commanded the respect of the country, appointed a committee entirely different in composition from the one sought by the House. Some of the members of the committee had absolutely no knowledge of co-operation; and as if local talent was not enough, they brought in an officer from outside as President, who confessedly had no knowledge of co-operation though he had other experience. This committee worked for 120 days and they have enriched their report with 240 recommendations. I do not want to take up the time of the House by dilating upon how the whole thing was hatched. The President stayed with the Registrar and the Roman hand of the Registrar is seen in almost every word of the questionnaire. It was one-sided and did not cover many of the important branches of the co-operative movement."

"Then, Sir, as regards the evidence taken by the committee, my hon. Friend, Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, has given notice of a motion but he is not here. The whole country demands that that evidence ought to be published. But the committee in its wisdom, which is not understood by the ordinary people, decided not to publish the evidence. There is a widespread belief that the recommendations of the committee as have finally emerged in the report are not borne out by the consensus of evidence that was taken. I do not want to dilate on the way in which the evidence was taken. Many impartial people were kept out or had to keep out. Circulars from the Registrar's office in Chepauk went in advance to the various bodies hinting that it was desirable to give evidence in a particular way. This was done not directly but insidiously. Not content with drafting such a questionnaire and sending objectionable circulars, the Registrar himself in a most objectionable and shamefaced manner followed the committee from place to place, and from village to village. When honorary appointments are going to be made and people have relations to be taken into the department, if the Registrar goes like this from place to place we can judge of the independent nature of some at least of the evidence tendered to the committee. It will take me very long to analyse the 240 and odd recommendations of the committee. But even a cursory glance will show that the effect will be to increase the powers of the Government and reduce even the scanty powers of non-officials now existing. While professing to train the people for self-government and pretending to non-officialise the movement, the recommendations have the effect of putting more and more powers—even extraordinary and dangerous

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powers—in the hands of the Registrar and his officers and correspondingly reduce the power of the non-official workers. It will be a long catalogue if I were to give an account of the new powers sought to be conferred on the Registrar.

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“He is to get some of the rule-making powers of this Government, he is to get some of the powers of the Government of India Act itself—because by one stroke of the pen he could say that such and such a society should only borrow up to a certain reduced limit and so on. The societies have to act to his dictation. These are only samples of the extraordinary powers which are sought to be taken by the Registrar. Public opinion in no civilized country would endorse such an attitude on the part of officialdom. It may no doubt be urged that there are safeguards; but a close examination will show these are more imaginary than real. Then coming to the committee, the questionnaire and the string of questions which were repeated at every place show that the committee or one section of it wanted to see that the Imperial Bank subtly dominated the whole of the co-operative finance in this province. At every stage the Registrar was saying though not in so many words that the interests of the Imperial Bank were paramount. The Imperial Bank representative might be a financing expert, but it cannot at the same time be forgotten that the policy of the Imperial Bank is at variance with the growth of real financial prosperity of the co-operative movement. Sir, they say that the two eyes of the image in the temple of Jagannath are lustrous diamonds of rare value and beauty. To the devout worshipper the diamonds are holy things, but to one who casts covetous eyes on those diamonds or to a greedy and profiteering jeweller from Hatton garden they are perhaps only covetable treasures. In the same way the interest of the Imperial Bank in the financial prosperity of the Madras ryot is no more than that of the profiteering jeweller from London coming to estimate the market value of the diamonds which form the eyes of the God Lord of the Universe. The Imperial Bank view, as I said, dominates everywhere right from the beginning to the end. Further, there is one other thing which is patent. The seeds of discord have been sown though not deliberately but nonetheless effectively among the groups of non-official workers. There seems to be a distinct policy pursued by the Registrar during the last two years or so. The means he adopted was to set up a pro-federation group against the Central Bank, as if the objects of the Central Bank or its constitution are fundamentally different from those of the federation. But the Registrar seems to make a fetish of it and by doing so he has sown broadcast the seeds of internal dissension and unhealthy rivalry. Considering the reactionary nature of some of the recommendations whereby dangerous powers are sought to be conferred on the officials and considering also the insignificant position to which non-officials are going to be reduced under the new regime, myself and many other non-official workers are full of apprehensions as to the future of the co-operative movement in this province. I lay so much stress on this because I believe in co-operation, I believe that this is the only movement which can set the ryot on the road, if not to financial prosperity, at least, to ensure his having one square meal a day. If that source is vitiated at the very fountainhead by an official-ridden committee whose qualifications are questionable and by a Registrar who is trying to deprive the non-officials of even the scanty powers they have got, I have reason to fear for the success of the movement. I hope the hon. the Minister who is unfortunately new to this work, will go through the committee's recommendations and also invite

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the opinions of responsible people and not be in a hurry to endorse the committee's recommendations without a critical and searching examination. But if he does accept the committee's recommendations as they are, I can assure him that he will set back the clock of progress, not by a year or two, but by a full quarter century."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Sir, I need not dwell on all the things done for the co-operative movement in the past, but I will only say that serious attempts are now being made to develop co-operation in the presidency. Among the efforts made to improve co-operation, I may mention the development of non-official supervision and grant of State loans to co-operative building societies. As to the question raised by Mr. Muniswami Pillai, regarding delay in the disbursement of loans, amendments of the rules are under consideration and action will be taken. We are establishing land mortgage banks and grants are made for the construction of godowns. Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar stressed on co-operative education. I can say that we are now providing for instruction on co-operation in the Commercial College at Madras.

"As regards land mortgage banks, we have got now four, of which one is working satisfactorily. With regard to the depressed classes they are under the Labour Commissioner and the delay in sanctioning loans, etc., will have to be considered by that department. I can also state that the supervisors in the Labour department are all men trained in the regular Co-operative department lent to that department and they are familiar with the work they have to do.

"With regard to the point raised by Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliyar, about the liquidation of the Adi-Dravida Societies, some appeals are now pending before Government and they will be disposed of as early as possible.

"With reference to the points raised by Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar, I may say that the members of the committee—(Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar: 'They are hopeless')—the members of the committee are not entirely hopeless, they are men of very good status, men like the hon. Ramadas, Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar and Mr. Devadhar are not ordinary men. The Government will consider the recommendations very seriously and action will be taken only after the recommendations are carefully considered. As to the questionnaire, Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar might have himself objected to it and suggested improvements."

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"I boycotted it."

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"I move that the question be now put."

The closure motion was put and carried.

The motion to reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,500 for Registrar by Rs. 100 was put and lost.

The question whether the demand can be put to the House, was put and passed.

The demand was then put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

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DEMAND XXV—CINCHONA.

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

‘that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2·10 lakhs under XXV—Cinchona.’”

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXVI—INDUSTRIES.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move

‘that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 14·58 lakhs under Demand XXVI—Industries’.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ I move, Sir,

‘to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,41,600 for direction by Rs. 100 to discuss the delay in deciding the fate of the Carnatic Paper Mills, Rajahmundry.’

“ Mr. President, the House has been refreshed with information regarding the manner in which the Government have been dealing with the Carnatic Paper Mills. If credit can be taken by the Government of Madras for having done anything under the State Aid to Industries Act, it is only in respect of the subvention which the Government made some time ago to the paper mills. But as in the case of several other things, the Government have been very parsimonious in this matter. The possibility of a paper industry in this Presidency has been very well demonstrated by investigations made by experts of Government. Mr. Rait who investigated the question has spoken very highly of the possibilities for that industry in this country. On his recommendation and on the recommendation of the Director of Industries assisted by a board consisting of officials and non-officials of the Legislative Council, a loan of Rs. 6 lakhs was sanctioned for the Carnatic Paper Mills some time ago. The Government no doubt granted that loan but in granting that, they stipulated a condition that the amount should be paid in liquidation of debts which were pressed on the Carnatic Paper Mills. Hon. Members were even then aware that after the amount granted by Government was completely utilized for liquidating the debts, the company would still be short of funds for working expenses. If the Government were really anxious and solicitous to improve the industries of the country, they should have treated the application of the Carnatic Paper Mills with much more generosity than they had done. Owing to this niggardly help, the paper mills, on account of the pressure of other unsatisfied creditors and also on account of the shortage of funds for carrying on their work, were obliged to reduce the working limit. Subsequently another application was made by the paper mills, and that application was supported by the Director of Industries under the State Aid to Industries Act. This application was made so early as 1925 for Rs. 3,03,000. It is a pity that the Government should be still wasting time without disposing of this application. Having regard to the fact that as much as 16 lakhs were invested by the shareholders and the public in this company, and having regard to the fact that we are anxious that the industries in this country should be encouraged and supported, it is really

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very regrettable that the Government should have not decided upon the question of giving further relief to the Carnatic Paper Mills. Not only did they not pass orders upon its application, but also went to the extreme length of taking possession of these mills, with perhaps the intention of disposing of them so as to recover the amount already advanced by the Government. The Government in taking possession of these mills and in collecting the amount they had advanced are clearly looking at the matter from a commercial and money-lender's point of view instead of being anxious to improve and encourage the Indian industries.

"Far from acting in the manner in which they have done, they ought to have gone to the rescue of the directors of the mills and should have given them ample encouragement to see that the paper mills are placed on a better footing. However cleverly the Government might have evaded answering questions put from this side of the House in respect of this question, it is obvious that the Government are contemplating to sell the concern to another firm dealing in the same article. If there is anything to be avoided in this matter, it is that of avoiding the sale of this concern to a competitor. I may also state and I continue to believe it unless it is flatly denied by the Government, that a gentleman connected with a paper concern in northern India has been deputed to investigate the commercial possibilities of this concern. Not that the Government are unaware of the sure contingency of an unfavourable report in this matter, but it looks as though they are inviting an unfavourable report by deputing an officer employed in a rival concern to investigate the commercial possibilities of the concern."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I suggest to the hon. Member to bring his remarks to a close soon, so that the Minister and the Finance Member may have time to reply."

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Of course it is quite open to Government to investigate, but our only anxiety is that they should only go to the rescue of this concern in a liberal manner and see that this is put on a firm footing. It may be a losing concern and Government are not unacquainted with such concerns as the Russellkonda Saw Mills. Therefore, having regard to the recommendation made by the Committee on State Aid to Industries and also to the pressure brought to bear on Government by non-official members, the Government should pay due regard to those recommendations."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Fortunately or unfortunately as some hon. Members put it I have taken charge only recently and as I find from connected papers, the matter is a very complicated and intricate one, I could not come to a conclusion all at once. No doubt I am having an open mind and will give my serious consideration to this matter. That is the only thing I can say at present and nothing more."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Does the hon. Finance Member propose to say anything?"

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"I should prefer to speak after hearing other hon. Members who may wish to speak, as otherwise, there will be no one else to answer on behalf of Government."

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Mr. President, Sir, what has happened to this concern is this. This is of course a very rare industry, so far as this province is concerned. A gentleman of this city happened to go into the matter

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and he started a mill at Rajahmundry. The people were so much interested in the matter and wanted to support the industry that they subscribed to the extent of 16 lakhs and the directors borrowed another 4 lakhs more and invested the whole amount of 20 lakhs in the concern. They were trying to find more money but unfortunately difficulties cropped up and the directorate tried to get help from one quarter or the other. While the matter stood thus, it was thought hopeless to expect help from outside and the Government was approached and they promised help in the matter. The directorate at first thought that the Government were sincere in their offer of help and that they were not going to sell it up or put obstructions in the way and destroy the industry altogether. My charge in this matter is that Government from the very beginning wanted to destroy this industry altogether. My first reason is that when the Government promised to lend 4 lakhs they made it a condition precedent that it should be paid to the previous creditors. When the grant was given in those circumstances nothing was left to be utilised for running expenses of the concern, that being so, no one would lend money because the Government had become the first mortgagee. Of course the Government went into the matter fully and were satisfied that it was a very good and paying concern. My hon. Friend, the Secretary to the Development Department, knows that it is a good concern and he is not free to speak out his own mind. The Government are also aware that Mr. Rait gave his opinion on every point concerning this mill. He said that the present site was the best location for the mill; that it was a good concern where bamboo industry could be tried. That gentleman was anxious that the experiment should be tried, especially because we were threatened with paper famine. Now the whole money is gone. If they had only given 3 lakhs more the concern would have been going on very well, but they do not want to lend money, and they have now wasted two years in considering whether 2 or 3 lakhs could be lent, and they made it a condition that whenever they liked they would step in and altogether take possession of the mill, sell or mortgage it or do anything they liked, so that they might kill the industry at any moment, and show to the world that Indians were not fit to carry on any industry; that industries cannot be carried out in this country; that this is a hopeless country and so the people should not trust these adventurers. On account of the failure of this industry several other industries have also failed, because the people lost their faith in the industrial capacity of Indians. That is what Mr. Moir, the Finance Member, wanted to demonstrate to the country. Now, what is Government's aim? When certain questions were asked they were saying that it was not true that a European firm is transacting the business, that it was not the aim of Government to sell this concern to a European firm and that the whole question was before the Government. Their aim is to sell the mill to a European firm. It is true that negotiations are being carried on through an Indian agent of a European firm. They want to sell it to a European firm and they have got everything ready in regard to this. The Finance Member has got everything ready in his private chest. He has got the necessary opinions also ready. He has got the opinion of a rival concern the litaghur Paper Mills that this mill would not work at all and that it must be sold. I correct myself and say that he has got everything ready in his secret chest and not his private chest. Now the paper industry has been given a good start. The Tariff Board put a tariff on foreign paper and they also recommended that a sum of 10 lakhs should be given to this

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concern. With all that, the Government do not want to give it. They are contemplating to sell it away before we meet again. Now, there is a sum of 4 lakhs sanctioned for loans under the State Aid to Industries Act. We are requesting the hon. the Finance Member and also the new Minister for Development to help the industry. The new Minister pleads ignorance and I sympathise with his position. I only request him not to play into the hands of the Finance Member who wants to sell it to a European firm and destroy Indian industry, but to care for the prestige of Indian industry. The Finance Member wants to destroy the industry and show to the world that Indians are not capable of starting any industry at all, and in that game I only request the new Minister not to join."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Mr. President, if it had been possible in these few minutes at my disposal I should have attempted to make more clear to this House the position with reference to this particular enterprise, but the last Member who spoke has chosen to bring against me in this House, knowing that at the most I would have only five minutes to speak, an accusation of a most offensive character, an accusation which if it were true would debar me from being a Member of this House or occupying the position which I now hold. There is no time at my disposal to say more and to give an emphatic denial to those accusations. They are accusations which the hon. Member has neither ground nor reason to make. He accuses me of having manoeuvred over this business and of abusing my position in order to favour an attack upon the industrial enterprise by Indians and to act in the interests of European firms. That is the accusation which he has chosen to make against me from that bench. I only hope that he will take the first opportunity to repeat that accusation outside this House."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The demand was then put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It being 5 o'clock, I shall now put the 5 p.m. outstanding demands to the vote of the House."

DEMAND XXVII—FISHERIES.

"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 7.85 lakhs under Demand XXVII—Fisheries."

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXVIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 20.38 under Demand XXVIII—Labour including Factories."

The demand was put to the House and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXIX—CIVIL WORKS (GRANTS-IN-AID).

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 68.35 lakhs under Demand XXIX—Civil Works (Grants-in-Aid)."

The demand was put to the House and the grant was made.

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DEMAND XXX—CIVIL WORKS (TRANSFERRED).

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 138.55 lakhs under Demand XXX—Civil Works (Transferred)."

The demand was put to the House and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXXI—PENSIONS.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 56.99 lakhs under Demand XXXI—Pensions."

The demand was put to the House and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXXII—STATIONERY (FOR RESERVED DEPARTMENTS) AND PRINTING.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 17.62 lakhs under Demand XXXII—Stationery (for Reserved Departments) and Printing."

The demand was put to the House and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXXIII—STATIONERY (FOR TRANSFERRED DEPARTMENTS).

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3.10 lakhs under Demand XXXIII—Stationery (for Transferred Departments)."

The demand was put to the House and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXXIV—AGENCY TRACTS.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 28.04 lakhs under Demand XXXIV—Agency Tracts."

The demand was put to the House and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXXV—EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND OTHER THAN ON STORES.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4.63 lakhs under Demand XXXV—Expenditure in England other than on Stores."

The demand was put to the House and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXXVI—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 78.96 lakhs under Demand XXXVI—Loans and Advances by Provincial Government."

The demand was put to the House and declared lost.

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The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks demanded a poll and the House divided as follows:—

Ayes.

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|---|--|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks. | 27. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 2. „ Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 28. „ W. P. Soundarapandia Nadar. |
| 3. „ Mr. T. E. Moir. | 29. „ M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 4. „ Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 30. Sir James Simpson. |
| 5. „ Mr. M. R. Seturatan: Ayyar. | 31. Mr. K. Kay. |
| 6. „ Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 32. „ W. O. Wright. |
| 7. „ Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 33. „ C. R. T. Congreve. |
| 8. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. | 34. „ A. T. Luker. |
| 9. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar. | 36. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 10. Mr. F. B. Evans. | 36. Mr. S. Arpudawami Udayar. |
| 11. „ H. A. Watson. | 37. The Zamindar of Kallikota. |
| 12. „ G. T. Boag. | 38. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| 13. „ A. McG. C. Tampoe. | 39. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. |
| 14. „ S. H. Slater. | 40. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 15. „ C. B. Cotterell. | 41. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 16. „ P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 42. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao. |
| 17. „ R. Foulkes. | 43. The Raja of Ramnad. |
| 18. „ A. B. Shetty. | 44. The Zamindar of Seithur. |
| 19. „ J. Bheemayya. | 45. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 20. „ V. Ch. John. | 46. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 21. „ Mahmud Schamnad. | 47. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 22. Subadar-Major Nanjappa Bahadur. | 48. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 23. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 49. Mr. T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar. |
| 24. „ N. Sivaraaj. | 50. „ Abdul Razack Sahib. |
| 25. „ M. V. Gangadhera Siva. | 51. „ Kadir Mohidin Sahib. |
| 26. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. | 52. „ T. M. Moideoo Sahib. |
| | 53. „ K. Sarabha Reddi. |

Noes.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Mr. C. D. Appavu Chettiayr. | 9. Mr. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar. |
| 2. „ Sami Venkatachalam Chettiayr. | 10. „ M. Narayana Rao. |
| 3. „ T. Adinarayana Chettiayr. | 11. „ C. Rimasomayajulu. |
| 4. „ P. Anjaneyulu. | 12. „ Basheer Ahmad Sayeed. |
| 5. „ C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 13. „ P. Bhaktavatsula Nayudu. |
| 6. „ C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 14. „ K. Koti Reddi. |
| 7. „ Abdul Hamid Khan. | 15. „ C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 8. „ K. V. R. Swami. | |

Ayes 53. *Noes* 15.

The motion was carried and the grant made.

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—“Neutral, Sir?”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“Not necessary.”

IV

PROROGATION OF THE COUNCIL.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“I have now to announce to the House that I have received the following message from His Excellency the Governor:—

In pursuance of section 2 of Clause 72-B of the Government of India Act I, Viscount Goschen, Governor of Madras, do hereby prorogue the session of the Madras Legislative Council at the conclusion of its business on the 30th March 1928.”

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

APPENDIX I

[Vide answer to question No. 1839 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th March 1928, page 222 supra.]

List of agricultural implements in stock on 31st December 1927 in the following departmentally worked coupes.

Name of depot.	Ploughs.	Guntikadindlu.	Nagatinoga.	Meditoka.	Kodimann.	Dantedindlu.	Goltiohekkalu.	Dantenagalu.	Guntikanagalu.	Dandehhekkalu.	Bandenagalu.	Miscellaneous.
KURNOOL WEST.												
(1) Sample plots III, IV and V of Pecheruvu range..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	(a) Yedikolu (Yagi).
T.C. No. 2 of 1927-28 of Pecheruvu range .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	(b) Nagulu I class. II class.
Bairlutry range (a)	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	109 44
Gundlabrahmeswaram 16 acres plots (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c) 5 5
Ramanapenta (c) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(d) 1 1
Five acres sample plot (d) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dulalapenta coupe 3 of Nandyal range	12	
Guvalakunta depot	13	
Total ..	5	13	22	115 + 50

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List of agricultural implements in stock on 31st December 1927 in the following departmentally worked coupes—cont.

Name of depot.	Ploughs.	Guntikadindla.	Nagatinoga.	Meditoba.	Kodimann.	Dantedindla.	Goltichekkalu.	Dantenagalu.	Guntikanagalu.	Dandchekkalu.	Bandenagalu.	Miscellaneous.
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KURNOOL, SOUTH.

The stocking and sale have been done by contractors of which details are not available.

KURNOOL, EAST.

Chenna Mantrala Forest depot .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3
Chintala depot .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maddipenta depot .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	2	..	4
Velayalapaya depot .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boggulasorva .. .. .	..	..	..	..	29	32	..	4	..	..	..	..
Telugrayanicheruvu depot	27	3	35	44
Guttalacheruvu depot	50	2
Total	27	3	89	..	41	39	50	..	7	..

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APPENDIX

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1844 asked by the Zamindar of Gollapalli at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th March 1928, page 225 supra.]

Revised Syllabus for the Agricultural Middle School, Anakapalle.

First Year Class.

Vernacular.

Ananda 7th Standard Reader with the elements of Telugu Grammar according to any approved text-book.

Composition.

In addition to lessons in ordinary composition, reading and writing of pro-notes, sale-deeds, mortgage-deeds, cowls, kadapas may also be taught.

Geography.

1. The solar system, the sun and its planets.
2. Rotation and revolution of the earth, formation of day and night and the seasons.
3. Weather and its changes—thermometer and barometer and their uses.
4. Land and sea breezes; trade winds and monsoons.
5. Snow, fog, mist and rain.
6. The five zones and the fauna, flora and vegetation, etc.

Text-book recommended for use—Geography of the British Empire by Mr. K. Viraraghavachari.

Arithmetic.

1. Numeration and notation.
2. Four simple rules.
3. Compound quantities and volume: measure of length, weight, capacity, area and volume and tables of money and time.
4. A comparison of units of indigenous measures with those of the British measures.
5. Four compound rules.
6. Approximations.
7. Metric and decimal-system.
8. G.C.M, L.C.M. and vulgar fractions.
9. Problems involving fractions.
10. Casting of accounts—indigenous and foreign methods.
11. Angles and triangles.
12. Squares and rectangles and their areas.

Text-books recommended for use—

- (1) Lower Secondary Arithmetic (Revised Edition), by J. S. Deva-sabayam.
- (2) Elementary Mathematics Book III by V. Venkata Subbayya.

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Second Year Class.

Vernacular.

Macmillan 7th Reader with the elements of Telugu Grammar according to any approved text-book.

Composition.

In addition to lessons in ordinary composition, reading and writing of pro-notes, sale-deeds, mortgage-deeds, cowls, kadapas may also be taught.

Geography.

Madras Presidency, India—

- (1) Physical features.
- (2) Climates and effects.
- (3) Productions and exports and imports.
- (4) Facilities for navigation and commerce and trade.
- (5) People and their character.
- (6) Industries and occupations.
- (7) Towns and their importance.
- (8) Practical lessons on banking and co-operative credit.
- (9) Conversational lessons on patta, darkhast, remission, relinquishment, transfer, etc.

Arithmetic.

1. Rule of three—Unitary and other methods.
2. Practice—Simple and compound.
3. Percentages and averages.
4. Ratio and proportion (direct and inverse).
5. Profit and loss.
6. Interest—Simple.
7. Problems involving decimal fractions.
8. Square measure.
9. Cubic measure.
10. Areas of triangles.
11. Areas of irregular figures.
12. Time and work.
13. Time and distance.
14. Mensuration with special reference to practical survey.

Text-books recommended for use—Same as for first year class.

SYLLABUSES OF LESSONS IN AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SUBJECTS.

First year.

Plant life.

[First term, May 15th to August 31st—14 weeks. Three lessons of 45 minutes a week.]

Various uses of plants to animals—plant and animal—ordinary plant—part above ground, shoot—part below ground, root—functions of parts—roots to absorb water and mineral matter, leaves, oxygen and carbon dioxide from air, stems and branches to support the leaves and get the maximum amount of sunlight.

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Constituents of a normal plant.—Water combustible part—not combustible part.

Respiration in plants.—Compare with animals.

Roots.—Main and lateral roots, rootlets, rootcaps, root hairs, growing, absorbing and conducting regions of roots—kinds of roots.

Stems—Solid hollow—underground stems—pith—wood, bark, soft thin active layer—no separate parts in single seed leaved plants but soft and tissue right across with harder portions irregularly scattered—not much growth in thickness—erect, prostrate and clinging and twining—habits of stems. Modified stems.

Leaf.—Parts of leaf, shape of leaf—venation arrangement of leaf to get sunlight. Simple and compound leaves, shedding and sleep of leaves—structure of leaves—function of leaves—formation of starch.

Buds.—Bud scales, dormant and adventitious buds

Flowers.—Parts, stock, sepals, petals, stamens (anthers and pollen)—ovary, style, stigma—compartments in ovary—ovules, bursting of anthers.

Function of floral parts.—Pollination—and fertilization.

Fruits.—Fleshy—dry—bursting and non-bursting fruits—grains of cereals.

Seeds.—Coverings—water-absorbing hole—place of attachment of seed in fruit.

Contents of seed.—Seed leaves—food material in seed—embryo shoot—embryo root—single seed leaved and double seed leaved plants.

Distribution of seeds and plants.

Germination of seed.—Causes and method of germination—How the young plant uses up the plant food in seed.

Growth in plants.

Branching by main shoots and by lateral shoots.

Types of plants.—Annuals—biennials—perennials.

II. Physics.

[First term, May 15th to June end—six weeks. Two lessons of 45 minutes a day.]

Matter.—Properties—hardness—porosity—Properties of liquids.

Properties of gases.

Atmospheric pressure.

Fluid pressure and Bramah Press.

Density.—Relative density.

Centre of gravity.—Equilibrium.

Fulcrum.—Uses—three orders of levers—steel yard—weighing machine—picottah.

Hand-ginning machine.—On the principle of wheel and axle.

Mhote run.—On the principle of inclined plane.

Lifting heavy loads.—With less effort by means of pulleys.

Oil-pressing machines.—On the principle of screw.

Heat expands and cold contracts—temperature.

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III. Chemistry.

[First term, July 1st to August first week—five weeks. Two lessons of 45 minutes a week.]

Composition of air—Oxygen and nitrogen.

Composition of water.—Oxygen and hydrogen.

Elements.—Compounds, molecules and atoms.

Mechanical mixture.—Chemical compound.

Metals.—Iron, calcium, potassium, sodium, phosphorus, magnesium silicon.

Non-metals.—Oxygen—hydrogen—nitrogen, carbon—sulphur—chlorine.

Acid.—Base, salt.

Organic substances, carbo hydrates—proteids.

IV. Soils.

[First term, August second week to August end—three weeks. Two lessons of 45 minutes a week.]

Soil.—Sub-soil—organic matters, clay sand, humus in soil.

Disintegration of rocks.—Soil formation—agents causing disintegration of rocks. Sun's heat—wind—rain—water—carbon dioxide—organic acids from roots of plants.

Action of rivers.—Formation of deltas—Locally formed and transported soils.

Water, air and temperature in soils.

Soil constituents.—Classification of soils.

V. Animal life.

[Second term, September second fortnight—two weeks. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

Soft-bodied animals.—Animals with bony structure—animals with hard outer shells.

Hoofed animals that chew the cud—horned animals—cattle, sheep and goats.

Digestive, circulatory and respiratory systems of animals.

VI. Insect life.

[Second term, October four weeks. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

The bodies of insects are divided into segments.

Life history of a butterfly and a grasshopper—egg, larva, pupa—adult stages.

Head and mouth parts—biting and sucking.

Breathing holes on sides.

Means of defence in insects.

Insects live on plants directly or indirectly.

Insect parasites.—Balance of life.

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VII. Fungus.

[November, first fortnight two weeks. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

Mushrooms—moulds on wet bread and decaying fruits—fungus seeds (spores), sporadic appearance of fungus growths.

VIII. Micro-organisms.

[November third week— one week. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

In soil—in silk and the root nodules of leguminous plants.

IX. Climatology.

[November fourth week and December first three weeks—four weeks. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

Factors influencing climate—distance from equator—height from sea level—nearness to the sea—position of mountain ranges and forests—nature of soil with reference to absorption of heat and moisture—nature of the slopes of land—wind currents—atmospheric pressure and humidity.

Rainfall—evaporation—concentration—cloud formation—drifting of clouds based on the influence of winds—condensation and precipitation.

Seasons.—Twelve months of the year divided into 27 Telugu karthies—months and karthies of south-west and north-east monsoons.

X. Rope-making.

[Third term, January last week—one week. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

Material used—process—kinds—uses of ropes to a farmer.

XI. Brick and tile making.

[February first week—one week. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

Material used—process—kinds and uses of tiles and bricks to a farmer.

XII. Agricultural operations.

[Third term, February second week to March end—seven weeks. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

Tools and implements required for the same under manual labour—cattle power and engine power.

Tillage—kinds of tillage—preparation of soils for receiving crops.

Country plough—parts—kinds of country plough.

Monsoon plough—parts—adjustment in the working of a monsoon plough—(iron mould board type)—difference between the work of a monsoon plough and a country plough.

Method of ploughing with a country plough and that of an iron mould plough—advantages and disadvantages of a country plough—timber used for the parts of a country plough—Scind plough type—ridge plough, type ploughs for special purposes—other iron ploughs.

Hand tools—crowbar—spade—digging fork—axe—mallets—rollers—clod crushers.

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Sowing and planting.—Winnow—basket, brush harrow—triangular and rectangular harrows—seed drill and guntaka.

Manuring—methods.

Interculturing—methods—handhoes—dantulu—other harrows.

Irrigation—methods—Water lifts—hand-watering pots.

Watering can—baling basket—picottah—mhote—oil-engine and water pump.

Harvesting—methods.—Sickle—bill hook—sugarcane mill—jaggery pan and accessories.

Threshing crops—methods.—Beating sticks—plank for hand threshing—cattle treading roller—winnows.

Staking hay and straw.—Hay forks—ropes.

Storing—methods.—Seedbins—gunnies—trash platforms for storing jaggery.

Fodder—chaffing implements.—Knife—sickle—chaff-cutter.

Second year.

[First term, May second fortnight—two weeks. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

Soils.—Points which determine the fertility or barrenness of soils—chemical condition—physical properties—presence of injurious salts.

Natural and added fertility of a soil—how to maintain the fertility of the soil.

[June first three weeks—three weeks. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

Manures and manuring.—Necessity for the application of manures to plants—form in which plants take substances to build up their bodies—atmospheric nitrogen—green manuring—potash—phosphates—bones—basic slaglime.

Cattle manure.—Quality—preservation of urine and dung by absorbing substances.

Green leaf manure.—Leaf mould—fish manure—sheep, goat and horse manures.

Oil cakes.—Silt.

Valuation of manures.

[June last week—one week. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

Surveying.—Plotting to scale—use of cross staff chain—offset rods—estimating construction—construction of cattle sheds, granaries and digging wells (practical side will be taken up in the field classes).

[July—four weeks. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

Cattle diseases and treatment.—Various needs of cattle to an Indian farmer—breeding tracts in the Madras Presidency—rearing of cattle in the Vizagapatam district—the buffalo, the sheep, and the goat.

Milch cattle—cheap maintenance swells the number of undesirable cattle—improvement of cattle-breeding—feeding—village grazing grounds—private grazing—management of herds—housing of animals—feeding milch cows—milk—butter—finding the age of cattle.

Diseases and treatment.—Foot-and-mouth disease—rinderpest—cowpox—anthrax—blackquarter—sorethroat—common ailments—jokegal—wounds—broken horn—diarrhoea—bloated stomach—retention of after birth.

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[August first three weeks—three weeks. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

Insect pests and control.—Insects attacking stored grains—insects injurious to man and cattle—the house fly—mosquito—pests of cattle—classification of insects from a farmer's point of view—injurious—beneficial—neutral—bees.

Popular control methods of insect pests.—Insecticides—spraying machinery—legislative enactments for the prevention of new pests—fungi—diseases and throat.

[August last week—one week. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

Symptoms of disease by fungi in plants—principles of control of plant disease—selection and breeding of resistant varieties—seed disinfection—spray fluids and powders—some common diseases as the green ear disease in cumbured rot in sugarcane and the palmyra bud rot.

[Second term, September second fortnight—two weeks. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

Agricultural plants.—A botanical study of—paddy—cumbu—ragi—sugarcane—groundnut—cow-pea—sunn hemp—Dhaincha cotton—gogu—gingelly—onion—sweet potato—chillies—brinjal—turmeric—plantain.

[Second term, October four weeks. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

Gardening.—Laying out—tillage—manuring—propagation—watering—after cultivation—pruning—preservation of fruits and vegetables—avenue trees—vegetables—fruit trees.

[November first fortnight—two weeks. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

Labour data of farm operations—Clearing jungle—ploughing—crow-barring—sowing—planting—drilling—carting manure—spreading manure—interculturing—trenching—weeding—harrowing—wrapping canes—irrigating—harvesting—threshing—watching crops.

[November second fortnight and December three weeks—five weeks. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

Principles underlying cropping—factors influencing agriculture in a country—selection of a farm—virgin land—clearing bushes—levelling—digging drains—terracing—construction of cattle sheds, wells, etc. Importance of a ryot living on his holding—fences and hedge plants—paths—farm yard—economy in irrigation—conservation of moisture in the soil—mulching—quantity of water required for crops—sources of irrigation.

Propagation by seed—selection of seed—pedigree influence—improvement of seed.

[Third term, January third week and three weeks in February—four weeks. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

Crops.—Classification of crops according to nature of produce—rotation of crops—mixed cropping.

Cereals.—Paddy—ragi—cumbu—maize—cholam.

Pulses.—Redgram—horsegram—black and green grams—bengalgram and cow-pea.

Fibre crops—Cotton—gogu—sunn hemp.

Oil-seeds.—Gingelly—groundnut—castor—fodder crops—cholam—sunn hemp.

Green manure crops.—Sunn hemp—dbaincha and wild indigo.

Narcotics.—Tobacco.

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Condiments and spices.—Chillies and coriander.

Root crops --Sweet potato—tapioca yams.

Money-giving crops.—Sugarcane—onion—plantain—coconut.

[Third term, February last week—one week. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

Marketing produce.

Communications in India.—Agricultural products and manufactures of India—chief inland centres of trade.

[Third term, March first fortnight—two weeks.]

Village life.—Land and tenure—sanitation—co-operation—rural credit—farmer's relations with revenue—agricultural—Veterinary, Forest and Public Works Departments—local boards and Legislative Councils.

[Third term, March third week.]

Examinations.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1849 asked by Swami A. S. Sahajanandam at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th March 1928, page 239 supra.]

(i)

Statement of members of district boards belonging to the depressed classes appointed by the last Ministry.

District Board.	Name of Member.
Anantapur ...	M.R.Ry. C Rangaswami Pillai Avargal.
Arcot, North ...	P. Adimulam Avargal.
„ South ...	G. Devanayagam Avargal.
Bellary ...	Vetti Ramappa.
Chingleput ...	P. V. Subrahmanya Pillai
Cuddapah ...	Galipotha Venkatayya Garu.
East Godavari ...	Undur Tatayya Garu.
Ganjam ...	Karivika Malleru Garu.
Guntur ...	Moondra Jiyadoss Garn.
Kanara, South ...	Kodialbail Angara Avargal.
Kistna ...	Pandula Subbarayudu Garu.
Kurnool ...	Madiga Ramanna Garu.
Do. ...	Maladan Nagappa Garu.
Madura ...	Palni Ramalinga Samban Avargal.
Malabar ...	Aramban Gopalan Avargal.
The Nilgiris ...	V. I. Muniswami Pillai Avargal.
Ramnad ...	S. Arunachala Kudumban Avargal.
Salem ...	Usheni Varadayya Avargal.
Do. ...	Kolar Subrahmanyam Avargal.
Tanjore ...	Attukara Marudan Avargal.

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Statement of members of district boards belonging to the depressed classes appointed by the last Ministry—cont.

District Board.	Name of Member.
Tinnevely	M.R.Ry. Gnanian Kudumban Avargal.
Vizagapatam	Chenna Dharma Rao Garu.
Anantapur	G. Babanna Garu.
Chittoor	Sibbala Nagayya Garu.
Coimbatore	Munia Maistri Avargal.
Guntur	K. Yellamanda Garu.
Trichinopoly	S. Subrahmanya Moopan Avargal.
Nellore	Adivayya Garu.
Arcot, North	A. Ramalingam.

Statement of members of District Boards belonging to the depressed classes appointed by the present Ministry.

District Board.	Name of Member.
Arcot, South	M.R.Ry. A. S. Sahajanandam Avargal, M.L.C.
Chingleput	O. Chengan Avargal.
Do.	L. C. Guruswami Avargal, M.L.C.
Cuddapah	M. V. Gangadhara Siva Avargal, M.L.C.
Godavari, West	P. Subbarayudu Garu.
Kanara, South	Puddu Avargal, son of Nongra.
Kistna	Sundra Venkayya Garu, M.L.C.
Do.	Veerla Pullayya Garu.
Madura	P. Ramalinga Samban Avargal.
Kurnool	Madiga Ramanna Garu.
The Nilgiris	V. I. Muniswami Pillai Avargal, M.L.C.
Salem	R. Arumuga Vel Avargal.
Tanjore	Ramaswami Kaladi Shanmugam Kaladi Avargal.
Tinnevely	Gnanian Gnanian Avargal.
Vizagapatam	Gudivada Bangarayya Avargal.

Statement showing the names of members belonging to depressed classes appointed to Municipal Councils during the last Ministry.

Name of the Municipal Council.	Name of Councillor.
Anantapur	M.R.Ry. P. Kondappa Garu.
Hindupur	D. Kadirappa Garu.
Tadpatri	Bollu Lakshmana Garu.
Gudiyattam	Sorian Viran Avargal.
Tiruvannamalai	R. Thangavelu.
Vellore	Subadar C. Maduraimuthu Avargal.
Do.	J. Ganapathi Pillai Avargal.
Tiruppattur	Samudi Munuswami Muniswami Pillai Avargal.
Chidambaram	Swami Sahajanandam Avargal.
Do.	Kumaravelu Pandaram Ambalavana Pandaram.
Cuddalore	Panchama Sadasiva.
Do.	Krishna Samban Avargal.

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*Statement showing the names of members belonging to depressed classe
appointed to Municipal Councils during the last Ministry—cont.*

Name of the Municipal Council.			Name of Councillor.
Villupuram	...	M.R.Ry.	P. Poongavanam.
Hospet	...	"	Mochi Parasappa Garu.
Adoni	...	"	Pathi Mala Thanuvettappa Garu.
Bellary	...	"	R. Annaswami Pillai Avargal.
Coimbatore	...	"	R. Veerian Avargal.
Cuddapah	...	"	S. Nagayya Garu.
Proddatur	...	"	Midde Balayya Garu.
Berhampur	...	"	Savirati Durgayya.
Cocanada	...	"	Bathula Sattayya Garu.
Peddapuram	...	"	Chakkerala Perayya Garu.
Rajahmundry	...	"	Sirayala Appalaswami Garu.
Do.	...	"	Badugu Dharmayya Garu.
Ellore	...	"	N. Devendrudu Garu, M.L.C.
Tenali	...	"	Gaddeti Viraswami Garu.
Kurnool	...	"	Chowdri Achanna.
Madura	...	"	Tholasinga Appaswami Avargal.
Periyakulam	...	"	Marutha Kudumbun Andi Kudumbun Avargal.
Dindigul	...	"	Y. Sebastian Avargal (Adi-Dravida Christian).
Bodinayakanur	...	John David	(Chuckler Christian).
Kodaikanal	...	M.R.Ry.	N. Ariamuthu Maistri Avargal.
Palni	...	"	V. Irula Kudumban Avargal.
Cannanore Municipal Council.		"	K. Baduran Avargal.
Palghat	...	"	P. K. Neelakantan Avargal.
Do.	...	"	K. Raghavan Avargal (Tiyya).
Nellore	...	"	Battu Subbiah Garu.
Do.	...	"	Byrrega Subbiah Garu.
Coonoor	...	"	Ramaswami Tiruvengadam Manikkam Avargal.
Ootacamund	...	"	Parthasarathi Sundaram Pillai Avargal.
Srivilliputtur	...	"	Mayakudumban Avargal.
Sivakasi	...	"	M. Karuppanna Samban.
Salem	...	"	Urchni Varadayya Avargal.
Tanjore	...	"	A. M. Jesudasan Avargal (Panchama Christian).
Kumbakonam	...	"	K. Ponnuswami Nayanar (Adi Valluvan).
Mannargudi	...	"	K. Kolandavelu Nayanar Avargal.
Negapatam	...	"	K. Duraiswami Avargal.
Mayavaram	...	"	Pavadai Chinnatambi.
Palamcottah	...	"	M. Periya Kasangathan Samban Avargal.
Tuticorin	...	"	S. Thangayya Maistriar.
Tinnevely	...	"	S. Muniandi Samban Avargal.
Trichinopoly	...	"	Palani Siva Pitchai Avargal.
Srirangam	...	"	O. Ammavasi Moopanar.
Anakapalle	...	"	Joda Jagannadham Garu.

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Statement showing the names of members belonging to depressed classes appointed to Municipal Councils during the last Ministry—cont.

Name of the Municipal Council.	Name of the Councillor.
Vizagapatam	M.R.Ry. Chenna Dharma Rao Garu.
Bimlipatam	" D. Y. Sadananda Garu.
Vizianagram	" Arzi Appalaswami Garu.
Chingleput	" N. Kanthan Avargal.
Saidapet	" S. V. Narayanaswami Das.
Mangalore	" J. Gurava Avargal.
Bezwada	" R. Venkataswami Garu.
Masulipatam	" A. Mathu Butchayya.

Statement showing the names of members belonging to depressed classes appointed to Municipal Councils during the present Ministry.

Name of the Municipal Council.	Name of the Councillor.
Gudiyattam	M.R.Ry. Solan Chinnapiam Avargal.
Tiruppattur	" S. M. Muniswami Pillai.
Tiruvannamalai	" R. Thangavelu Pillai Avargal.
Adoni	" Kinneri Muneppa.
Bellary	" Madiga Ramappa.
Hospet	" Mochi Parasappa Garu.
Coimbatore	" R. Veerian Avargal.
Proddatur	" Milde Subbayya Garu.
Cocanada	" B. Sattayya Garu.
Peddapur	" Chakkirala Perayya.
Rajahmundry	" Siriyala Appalaswami Garu.
Do.	" Pilla Narasimbulu Garu.
Guntur	" Nallamothu Subbayya Garu.
Palacole	" Sodathasu Venkappa Garu.
Masulipatam	" O. Ramayya Garu.
Kurnool	" Salkapuram Maranna Garu.
Periyakulam	" M. Andi Kudumban.
Calicut	" C. Nagan Avargal.
Do.	" M. Narayanan Avargal (Tiyya).
Cannanore	" Aramban Gopalan (Oberuman).
Palghat	" P. K. Neelakandan Avargal.
Nellore	" Byrapogu Subbayya Garu.
Coonoor	" R. T. Manickam.
Srivilliputtur	" Sinappan Avargal.
Salem	" Vardan Avargal.
Kumbakonam	" K. Guruswami Avargal (Chuckler).
Mannargudi	" A. Krishnan Samban.
Negapatam	" A. Sivaramaswami Pillai Avargal.
Tanjore	" A. M. Jesudasan (Christian Adi-Dravida).
Tuticorin	" V. Madaswami.
Srirangam	" C. Amnavasi Moopanan Avargal.
Bimlipatam	" D. Y. Sadananda Rao Garu.
Vizagapatam	" Chennai Dharmarao Garu.
Vizianagram	" Koyyana Ramaswami Garu.

30th March 1928]

(ii)

Statement showing the names of members appointed to District Educational Councils to represent the depressed classes.

Name of District Educational Council.	Name of member appointed during the	
	Last Council.	Present Council.
Anantapur	M.R.Ry. Venugopal Raju Garu ..	M.R.Ry. P. Venkatesam Garu.
North Arcot	Mr. C. J. Lucas	Mr. C. J. Lucas.
South Arcot	M.R.Ry. A. S. Sahajanandam ..	M.R. Ry. A. S. Sahajanandam
	Avargal.	Avargal.
Bellary	Annaswami Pillai ..	Boya Jadalayya Garu.
	Avargal.	
Chittoor	V. Ayyaswami Avargal. ..	Jelly Ramadasu Garu.
Do.	P. Gura Ayya Garu. ..	
Chingleput	Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja	N. Siva Raj Avargal.
Do.	M.R.Ry. R. Srinivasan. ..	
Coimbatore	R. Veerian Avargal	M. Chinnaaswami Reddi
		Garu.
Cuddapah	Rev. R. Newport	M. Gangadara Siva.
Ganjam	M.R.Ry. Sidi Appalaswami Garu.	Sidi Appalaswami Garu.
West Godavari .. ..	.....	Guduri Sriramulu Garu.
East Godavari	M.R.Ry. K. Veeraswami Garu ..	S. Soorayya Garu.
Guntur	G. Vandansu Garu	Gera Jacob Garu.
South Kanara	Kodiallai Angara Avargal.	Ramachandra Avargal. ..
Kistna	Devendrudu Garu	V. Ramjee Rao Garu
		S. Venkayya Garu.
Kurnool	Venkataswami Garu	P. Ayyanna Garu.
Do.	C. Achanna Garu.	
Madras	N. Sivaraj Avargal	Dharmalingam Pilla
		Avargal.
Malabar	Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan Avargal.	K. M. Appu Ezhuthassan
		Avargal.
Madura	M.R.Ry. Karuppanna Kudumban	Karuppanna Kudumban
	Avargal.	Avargal.
Nellore	D. Adivayya Garu	D. Adivayya Garu.
The Nilgiris	V. I. Muniswami Pillai ..	V. I. Muniswami Pillai
	Avargal.	Avargal.
Ramnad	P. Srinivasan Avargal	Nallakuthalam Pillai
		Avargal.
Salem	Sonnappa Garu	Sengodan Avargal.
Tanjore	K. N. Somasundara Na-	K. Kulandavelu Nayanar
	yanar Avargal.	Avargal.
Tinnevely	P. Peramal Samban Avar-	M. Devadason Avargal.
	gal.	
Trichinopoly	M. Balakrishnan Avargal.	Sivapitchai Avargal.
Vizagapatam	Chenna Dharma Rao Garu.	Chenna Dharma Rao
		Garu

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide item II on page 239 supra.]

List of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending December 1927.

A.—PERMANENT.

Department and designation of post.	Pay per mensem.	Date of creation.	Remarks.
<i>Police.</i>			
Judicial Department— Commandant, East Coast Special Police.	Pay in the superior scale of the Indian Police Service.	31st October 1927.	This is in lieu of the Military Commandant sanctioned by the Secretary of State in August 1926 but not yet utilized.
<i>Medical.</i>			
Local Self-Government (P.H.) Department— Professor of Physiology, College, Madras.	Medical Rs. 700—100/2—1,200; Presidency allowance Rs. 100.	....	Awaiting selection of a suitable candidate.
Professor of Pharmacology, College, Madras.	Medical Rs. 500—50—900; Special pay Rs. 150.	1st October 1927.	....

B.—TEMPORARY.

(i) EXTENSION OF PREVIOUS SANCTIONS.

General Administration.

Department and designation of post.	Pay per mensem.	Period of tenure.	Remarks.
<i>RS.</i>			
Law Department— Chairman, Malabar Tenancy Committee.	3,000	From 1st November 1927 to 31st March 1928.	Originally sanctioned for three months from 1st August 1927.
Secretary, Malabar Tenancy Committee.	1,200	Do.	Do.

Public Department—

Administration of Justice.

Additional Sessions Judge, Ramnad. Rs. 1,275 from 4th November to 27th December 1927 and Rs. 1,350 thereafter. Three months from 4th November 1927. Post abolished on 4th February 1928.

Law Department—

Temporary Additional	Sub-Judge,	650	One year from 1st October 1927.	....
Nellore.				
Temporary Additional	Sub-Judge,	650	Do.	....
Ellore.				
Temporary Additional	Sub-Judge,	650	16th December 1927 to 31st March 1928.	....
Tanjore.				
Temporary Additional	Sub-Judge,	650	22nd December 1927 up to the commencement of summer recess, 1928.	....
Masulipatam.				
Temporary Additional	Sub-Judge,	650	Do.	....
Chingleput.				
Temporary Additional	Sub-Judge,	650	22nd December 1927 to Christmas holidays, 1928.	....
Guntur.				
Temporary Additional	Sub-Judge,	650	22nd December 1927 to Christmas holidays, 1928.	....
Coimbatore.				
Temporary Additional	Sub-Judge,	650	24th December 1927 to Christmas holidays, 1928.	....
Trichinopoly.				

B.—TEMPORARY—*cont.*(i) EXTENSION OF PREVIOUS SANCTIONS—*cont.**Industries.*

Department and designation of post.	Pay per mensem.	Period of tenure.	Remarks.
Development Department— Special officer for the Survey of cottage industries.	RS. 550	Six months from 1st October 1927.	The post was first created for six months from 1st April 1927.

(ii) POSTS NEWLY CREATED.

General Administration.

Public Department— Special officer for the preparation of the Presidency Administration Report for 1926-27.	Pay in the Indian Civil Service cadre plus Pre- sidency Allow- ance of Rs. 150.	Three months from 28th October 1927.	
Two Joint Additional Secretaries to Government.	Pay in the Indian Civil Service cadre plus special pay Rs. 200.	Six months from 6th December 1927.	For the collection of information in connection with the Statutory Commission.

Administration of Justice.

Additional Sessions Judge, Ananta- pur.	1,275	One month from 2nd November 1927.	Sanctioned chiefly for the retrial of a case remanded by the High Court.
Second Additional Sessions Judge, Coimbatore.	1,275	Four months from 10th December 1927.	Created with a view to reduce arrears. The appointment was terminated on 29th February 1928 as the work has been considerably reduced.
Law Department— Temporary Additional Sub-Judge, Kumbakonam.	650	One year from 15th November 1927.	....

Co-operative Credit.

Development Department—

President of the Committee on
Co-operation.

3,750

Three months from
8th September
1927.

Extended till the middle of January
1928.

Secretary to the Committee on Co-
operation.

Pay in the Indian
Civil Service
cadre plus a
special pay of
Rs. 200.

Four months from
1st September
1927.

Do.

Members—

(1) R. H. Ellis, Esq., I.C.S., ...

Pay in the Indian
Civil Service
cadre plus a
special pay of
Rs. 250.

September 1927 to
middle of Janu-
ary 1928.

....

(2) S. P. Stoker, Esq., of the
Imperial Bank.

2,012½

Do.

....

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TO THE

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